THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 41

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Elevated Walks and Subways Urged to Speed Up Traffic; Experts Work on London Jam

Aerial Pathways, 30 Feet Above Roads, Now Predicted

Invisible Ray Held Real Crossing Aid

British A. A. Has Program for Uniform Highways Through England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Pedestrians walking through London on paths 30 feet above the roads are foreseen by Lieut. Col. A. W. C. Richardson, bus manager of the London Passenger Transport Board.

Colonel Richardson made this prophecy when reading a paper on the development of town passenger services to the Institute of Transport here.

His paper is one of many examples of how the pedestrian's angle in traffic problems is now being stressed by traffic experts here. The pedestrian, it appears, is in for a new deal. The engineer, the invisible photoelectric ray, and many associations of road users are to come to his aid.

Colonel Richardson urged the Institute of Transport to take his forecast seriously. He declared that overhead paths for pedestrians would be possible, and added that, in his opinion, "pedestrians must be removed from the motor roads" in large towns.

Safe Accommodation

"Pedestrians must be accommodated, safely and comfortably above the traffic on a level with the first floor of buildings and shops, such pathways to be connected across the roads by means of bridges," Colonel Richardson added. "Shop windows would be on the first floor, instead of on the ground floor and buildings and shops would have to be arcaded or set back."

This would be costly, Colonel Richardson admitted, but far from impossible. He pointed out that traffic is increasing rapidly and that in the central area of London there is danger of all movement tending to cease. He showed that the number of passenger journeys made by Londoners in road vehicles each year is now nearly three times as many as the total rail and road journeys made in 1904. For present immediate action Colonel Richardson urged reconstruction of roads, road-widening, elimination of bottle-necks and provision of reconstructed pedestrian pathways.

The Ministry of Transport is sponsoring attempts to make crossing of roads safe for pedestrians. The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Percy Vincent, accompanied by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport, recently opened a walkers' subway in the City of London under a busy crossing. The tunnel cost £45,000, which is equivalent to 30s. per vehicle using the crossing each day.

Invisible Ray Tried Out

At a crossing on the outskirts of London an invisible ray is to help pedestrians to get across the street.

A new form of automatic light control at road junctions, actuated by foot passengers themselves on the photoelectric cell system, is to be installed.

This will be operated by pedestrians breaking an invisible ray. It has been called the aerial form of the electromatic method by which vehicles crossing a strip mat in the roadway actuate traffic light controls automatically.

The road selected for this trial is a broad one with dual carriage ways and cycle tracks. The photoelectric invisible ray will be directed diagonally from the central verge to the pavement for the detection of traffic and cycles at between 85 feet and 110 feet from the signals. The light ways for pedestrians will be provided at opposite points of the pavements and also on the central refuge. There will be a signal specially for pedestrians with the words "Cross Now" when traffic is stopped and protection given to those on foot.

A. A. Has Its Say

The Automobile Association, largest British motorists' society, is also tackling the pedestrians' problems.

The A. A. is taking a census of pavement traffic on many London roads, to see just how inadequate London's pavements are for the walkers.

"We know that pavements are inadequate in many places," an official of the A. A. declared to the Monitor. "Often, in large areas, walkers have to overflow onto the roads. This is not fair to either pedestrian or motorist. We are putting into our program for future reforms considerable alterations to pavements."

The A. A. is also urging the extension of the subway or tunnel pedestrian crossing. At busy crossings, it is pointed out, the pedestrians often have to wait, hundreds at a

Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Safety Council Puts Blame on Pedestrians

EFFORTS are being made to safeguard and regulate the flow of pedestrian traffic all over the United States, according to the National Safety Council today.

The pedestrian, however, takes his responsibilities for highway safety lightly. Where traffic buttons are placed at his disposal at street intersections to switch on walk lights, the pedestrian is found to ignore these safeguards. He even is caught walking through traffic where tunnels are built for his convenience, according to experts.

In an apt summary of the pedestrian hazard, the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., today declared that safety-conscious pedestrians are as essential as engineering achievements. Sidewalks, said the company, are necessary to pedestrian safety. The next step is to make pedestrians use them.

Japanese Face Action on Navies By Four Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 14—For a week now the Naval Conference has been marking time while members of the Japanese delegation sought to escape from a dilemma resulting from their own policy.

The American and British delegates were still agreed today in an effort to avoid aggravating the troubles of the harassed Japanese diplomatists by demanding haste, but all the four powers feel the limit of patience is approaching.

The situation is considered entirely one of Japan's own contriving. Its leaders have preached naval equality for Japan until it is impossible to agree on anything else

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Move Speeded To Shut Public Purse to Sects

Leader of Drive to Amend U. S. Constitution Pays Visit to Boston

Boston Today—*also sees*—Biggest week in five years mark Boston port trade—Reardon on fence in stand on raising compulsory school attendance age limit—Wilson deny making "recommendations" to Mansfield on snow removal trucks—Former Polymet tell of $13,000 received upon resignation.

Nonsect Funds—Drive For Amendment Goes On

For just one moment, today, James H. Franklin, president of the Northern Baptist Convention, speaking for 6,000,000 persons, paused in Boston on an eastern tour. But that pause was long enough for him to convince Bostonians of powerful backing for a proposed amendment to the United States Constition to prevent the use of public funds for sectarian purposes.

Within a week or two, said Mr. Franklin, this amendment will be presented to Congress by a southern representative, backed by the American Minute Men, an organization of some 10,000,000 members.

The full import of this issue and the powerful public sentiment against the diversion of public funds into sectarian coffers, according to the traveling convention head, will soon grip the United States. Already, according to Frank Batcheller, chairman of the National Committee of American Minute Men, today Roman Catholic institutions have obtained public funds for the support of parochial schools in some parts of the United States. Unless these efforts are

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Jan. 14

Bonus—Senate Finance Committee Approves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The capital today recorded:

New Bonus Bill will be whisked swiftly out of Congress and up to the White House, it now appears. Former disputants are now falling over themselves to get behind the new bill and push. The Senate Finance Committee approved it, 15 to 2.

Relief Funds of $2,340,000,000 were asked of Congress by the United States Conference of Mayors for the next fiscal year. Their estimate is expected to carry weight in formulating the Roosevelt relief budget two months hence. The President has indicated he hopes that $2,000,000,000 will be the maximum needed.

Use of Radio, arbitrarily denied to Republicans by the two major broadcasting chains because the radio skits planned "would emotionalize the issues," is heading toward a showdown. Shall the private companies rule the air?

Herbert Hoover will tackle the farm problem in a speech at Lincoln, Neb., on Jan. 16. All political eyes are making dotted lines toward that date on the calendar. He leaves New York today.

Senator Nye was given the Cardinal Newman Award for 1935 for his "courage and insight" in exposing the "hidden forces that make for war," by the Newman Foundation of the University of Illinois.

President Wilson, 19 months before the United States entered the World War, suspected that Germany, through its Ambassador von Bernstorff, was trying to make the United States a "cat's paw" in its war-trade policy. This was the sum of a Wilson letter introduced at the Senate neutrality inquiry.

Navies—Japan's Delegates in Tight Place

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — The Naval Conference is trying to devise a plan whereby Japan can gracefully retire to the position of observer, without seeming to do so. The conference would then continue to form an agreement on yearly exchanges of building programs, possibly including Germany and Russia.

The Japanese delegates are in a tight position, and the other delegates are trying to help them solve it. Tokyo has ordered no concession on the parity issue, and yet no rupture with the conference. The most likely solution seems to be Japan's retirement to the sidelines, where it will be available for any qualitative limitation discussions.

Japanese face action on navies by four powers: Page 1.

Soviet Arms—$3,100,000,000 Budget Approved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow — Russia's stiff military budget of 14,800,000,000 rubles for raising armed strength to "the highest possible level," was approved by the U. S. S. R. Central Executive Committee and is well on its way toward furnaces and forges. The amount in dollars at the new exchange rate, which tends to raise dollar prices here stiffly, is approximately $3,100,000,000. Last year only 8,200,000ñ000 rubles were spent on arms.

Oil Sanctions—British Fleet in Readiness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — The British home fleet of 19 warships, now steaming southward on "spring cruise," will be at or near Gibraltar when the League Council takes up the oil sanction problem on Jan. 20, the Admiralty announced. Thus the withdrawal of certain warships from Gibraltar, already in process, will not diminish the British Mediterranean strength at the critical period when Italy might consider desperate retaliation against raw material sanctions. On the contrary, that strength will be somewhat augmented, because the home fleet cruise comprises more tonnage than is recalled. In addition to the British ships, Italy will at that time confront two squadrons of French warships, one in the Mediterranean itself and the other a few hours from Gibraltar in the Atlantic.

The spring cruise itinerary was announced as follows by the Admiralty: Arrive Friday at Arosa Bay, Spain; maneuver there until Jan. 22; ships will then proceed to Gibraltar, remaining there until Feb. 3; on that date, a series of visits to ports near by will begin with fleet returning to Gibraltar Feb. 17—"to remain there indefinitely."

Constitution—Must Bend in Crisis, Historian Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The Supreme Court will be forced by continuing or recurrent crises to reverse its recent decisions against federal power,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1936

Boston and New England News	4 and 5
Radio Timetable	5
Progress in Education	8
The Home Forum	9
God's Thoughts for Man With Italian Translation	
Financial Pages	10 and 11
News of Art, Music and the Theater	12
Sports Page	13
Daily Features	15
Editorials	16

West-to-East Flight Record Smashed

Wide World

Howard Hughes
In Plane at Municipal Airport, Los Angeles

Radio Chains Force Issue On Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — The three-cornered struggle now being waged in desperate earnestness between the Republican and Democratic parties and the broadcasting chains emphasizes once more that a showdown on the American radio problem cannot be postponed forever.

Already, 10 long months before the presidential election, the Republican Party has locked horns with the broadcasting chains in an unsuccessful attempt first to secure equivalent time to that given President Roosevelt; and second to buy time to present political dramatic skits. The first request was partially refused, and was nugatory because the party had no single spokesman to offer, and the second was turned down flatly by the broadcasting chains on grounds that such programs would unduly emotionalize the political issues.

What Will It Be Later?

If the situation is acute today, it is easy to imagine its tenseness when the presidential campaign enters decisive stages, before the nominating conventions, and then again before the elections. Even four years ago the tension was severe between the two parties and the chains: at that time the Republicans were in office, and it was claimed they got unfair opportunities. President Hoover had ready access to the air whenever he wished. Candidate Roosevelt had to "buy" his time; sometimes at inconvenient hours.

In the intervening years, the radio has become increasingly vital to political candidates. Radio orators have flourished whose sway over their hearers seemed temporarily to be tremendous; some inkling of the vast force released for good or ill, for political education or political demagoguery, which is radio, has come to everybody.

The usually suggested reform for American radio problems—government monopoly, as in Great Britain and most other countries—does not seem to students of the problem altogether to fit in this instance. For, unless the political party in office displayed a good deal more self-restraint than has hitherto been shown in American politics, or unless a "Supreme Court for the air" could be evolved and kept outside of politics, public ownership for the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Col. Gorrell Named 'Tsar' of Nation's Air Transport Lines

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, former head of the Stutz Motor Company, was named "Tsar" of the nation's air transport lines today.

He will have powers similar to those of Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis in baseball and Will Hays in the movies.

His appointment was announced at a meeting of the newly-formed Air Transport Association of America.

The transport line operators formed the new unit after withdrawing from the air transport section of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Friendly relations will continue between the two organizations, leaders said, the change being made only to facilitate handling of "problems peculiar to the transport group."

Colonel Gorrell, a wartime flier, will adjudicate disputes and administer the voluntary code under which the new association will operate.

One result of creation of the air transport association was co-ordination of all passenger airlines into one countrywide system. To facilitate inter-line travel, scrip has been issued at 15 per cent less than the actual worth of the air passage it will buy.

Express and freight systems have also been consolidated by the new organization.

Hughes Hurtles Between Coasts Under 9½ Hrs.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—America's newest speed king of aviation, Howard Hughes, a young movie producer from California, crowned his thrilling air achievements today by completing the fastest transcontinental flight ever made.

Mr. Hughes flew without a stop from Burbank, Calif., to Newark, N. J., in 9 hours, 27 minutes and 10 seconds—smashing by more than half an hour the record of 10 hours 2 minutes and 51 seconds set by Col. Roscoe Turner Sept. 2, 1934.

The new record-holder flew most of the distance at 18,000 feet, breathing part of the time from a tank of oxygen.

He attained a speed of 295 miles an hour over one long stretch. His flight covered approximately 2450 miles, and he averaged close to 260 miles an hour for the entire distance.

Made Him Feel Good

"I've been wanting to do this for three years," said Mr. Hughes, erstwhile Hollywood film producer. "I feel pretty good about it."

The tall, dark-haired flier, who

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Bond Scheme To Pay Bonus Oils Its Path

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—By a vote of 15 to 2 the Senate Finance Committee today approved the Harrison "compromise" bonus payment proposal, thus expediting its consideration on the Senate floor where passage before the week end is forecast.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and commanders of three veterans' organizations, were heard by the committee before the vote was taken. Mr. Morgenthau was understood to have told the committee that the imposition of new taxes was "up to Congress," and to have added that passage of the measure was a legislative matter in which he did not wish to express an opinion.

What Bill Provides

The bill approved calls for financing of the $2,000,000,000 bonus expenditure by the issue of non-negotiable demand-note 3 per cent bonds, of $50 denomination, which may be cashed at post offices, or kept until they are called, in 1945.

The two senators voting against the bonus bill were James Couzens (R) of Michigan, and Peter G. Gerry (D) of Rhode Island.

Those voting in the affirmative were:

Democrats (11): Harrison, George, Walsh, Barkley, Gore, Costigan, Bailey, Clark, Lonergan, Black, Guffey.

Republicans (3): Keyes, Hastings, Capper.

Progressive (1): La Follette.

It's a green light now for the bonus, so far as Congress is concerned.

With the biggest political pressure group in America actively behind the $2,000,000,000 program, the bonus payment has been put on a demand-note, baby bond, basis, and no apparent obstacle stands in the way of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Relief Cost $185,000,000 In New York City for 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—The destitute jobless bill in New York City for 1935 was $185,000,000 for 1,750,000 men, women and children, accounting for the subsistence of about one out of every four persons.

This fact, together with attendant evidence that the problem of acute need in the city is growing rather than diminishing was made public today in a report by Miss Charlotte Carr, executive director of the Emergency Relief Bureau. Her year's summary discloses that 56 per cent of 383,384 applications for relief were granted and that 54 per cent of the total filed were new cases.

Additions to the relief rolls failed by just 44,484 of matching the number of cases dropped. These latter totaled 258,458 but 141,000 of them represent transfers to the local Works Progress Administration rolls following the taking over of relief by the Federal Government in August. Private industry absorbed 63,441 of the number dropped.

To the total home relief expenditures here the city's contribution was $52,000,000; the State's $29,000,000, and the Federal Government's $104,000,000.

Hopkins Promises No Cuts

Simultaneously, assurance was given by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Works Progress Administrator, that there would be no reduction in the work relief rolls here as had been reported; that federal estimates provide for the continued employment of 238,000 persons in New York City from now until July 1. The quota is 18,000 over the original allotment for the city of 220,000 workers.

Miss Carr's report shows that the emergency relief bureau was flooded with applications for aid and that 213,974, or about 56 per cent, of these appeals were met.

"For some time to come it will be necessary to provide care for the destitute," Miss Carr concludes from her analysis.

Her report accompanied an announcement that the bureau was to become a regular part of the department of welfare and that the relief machinery was to be reorganized from a more or less temporary basis to something professional and permanent.

The bureau personnel, now 13,000, represents 8 or 9 per cent of the total number on the city pay roll, and meanwhile the city faces the problem of continuing its pay-as-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Map Writes History in Wood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLISTER, Calif.—Unique and historical, a map of the United States, which was started five years ago under the supervision of Mrs. Eva M. Camp, school supervisor of San Benito County, was recently completed. Each state of the map is cleverly arranged and carved from wood obtained from every State in the Union, many of the woods proving of historical interest.

The black walnut received from Kansas was taken from a timber of the old union depot in that state. The wood from Kentucky came from a piece of furniture used in the early eighteenth century, while elm from Massachusetts came from a tree bordering the streets of old Plymouth, landing place of the Pilgrims.

The New Hampshire wood was taken from a tree planted by Daniel Webster on the old Webster homestead; a piece of bad-land cedar taken from the ranch of Theodore Roosevelt, which was planted in 1883. A piece of buckeye represents the famous buckeye State of Ohio, while wood from Pennsylvania was taken from a tree of white pine which served as a log cabin 100 years old, standing on the border of old Penn's woods, and the wood from Wyoming came from an old log over 60 years old. Other woods were representative of the states depicted.

Work of making the map was started five years ago by the pupils of the Plymouth Elementary School in Amador County, California, when Mrs. Camp was supervisor of the Amador County schools. When she left that section only two or three states remained to be finished, and when completed the pupils sent her a picture of the map and a letter of thanks for her efforts in the success of the project.

The various woods were obtained largely through the efforts of Mrs. Camp's correspondence with departments of education, agricultural and other state bureaus, and in many instances through her friends.

U. S. Deficit Soars; Relief Needs Put At $2,340,000,000

Mayors Set Total Cost at $3,454,000,000 for Fiscal Year

Local Governments To Provide Share

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — The United States Conference of Mayors, after telling President Roosevelt two months ago that federal relief could not be ended abruptly next July, now calls upon Congress to appropriate $2,340,000,000 to provide work for the needy during the next fiscal year.

The mayors' estimate, drawn up here yesterday by their executive committee, is expected to carry considerable weight in the formulation of the relief budget to be sent to Congress by President Roosevelt two months hence, although the President has indicated that he hopes he will not have to ask for more than $2,000,000,000.

Sets Total at 12,000,000

Employable heads of families in need during the year beginning next July, the mayors predicted, will number at least 3,000,000, representing a total of about 12,000,000 men, women and children. At present slightly more than 3,500,000 individuals are employed under the works program, but about 700,000 of them are in the CCC or on public works jobs. The mayors expect these two categories to be cared for under the regular budget next year.

The conference proposed that while the Federal Government is raising the $2,340,000,000, the states, counties and municipalities should raise $1,114,800,000, making a total national relief outlay for the 1937 fiscal year of $3,454,800,000. In addition to the 3,000,000 case load for the Federal Government, the mayors estimated that another 2,000,000 cases would have to be cared for out of local funds. They said that their reports showed at least 500,000 employable persons still on relief at the present time and uncared for by WPA, CCC or PWA.

Takes Credit for Program

The mayors' conference, which has already claimed to be the father of the CWA plan, devised in the winter of 1933, takes credit in its latest statement for the present relief plan under which the Federal Government is assuming responsibility for so-called "employable" persons on the relief rolls and leaves to the complete care of the cities, counties and states the "unemployable group."

To date, the mayors charge, the Federal Government has not entirely made good its promise because it has accepted responsibility for only part of the employables on relief. While the latest works program figures show 3,508,813 persons at work on Dec. 28, the mayors say that the more exact figure would be 3,200,000. At least 300,000 of the 3,500,000, it is pointed out, were already in the CCC camps at the time the program got under way, and most of these were nonrelief cases.

Figure Is Minimum

The $2,340,000,000 is a minimum figure of funds needed for next year, the mayors believe, and is absolutely necessary notwithstanding a pickup in private industry and a carry-over of present relief funds "if a critical situation is to be avoided."

They described their figure of 500,000 employable persons still on the relief rolls as conservative, pointing out that in May, 1934, when a thorough FERA census was made, there were 4,011,278 employable cases listed.

Quotes Federal Figures

"On Oct. 21 last, 3,652,809 people actually had been certified for employment and at that time the certification was not complete," they added. "And further, the May, 1935, census was taken at a time when seasonal employment was at a high point and when relief rolls were somewhat decreased.

"With a present net of 3,200,000 employable relief persons now working, our estimate is substantiated by facts collected by the Federal Government."

Process Tax and Bonus Threaten to Increase Treasury Load

Outgo Still Exceeds Mounting Revenue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—With revenues on the upward jump, and "recovery" statistics continuing to pour in, it is nevertheless true that the fiscal prospects for the United States Government in the year that will include a presidential election and possibly a new occupant of the White House are very gloomy and confused.

New burdens come from every hand: Congress, the Supreme Court, and the anxious Conference of Mayors, unite today in leaving a new load of almost $6,000,000,000 at the Treasury door. How much of this will fall within a single fiscal year; how much may be raised by increased taxation; how much by bond issues; are all undetermined.

Deficit Growing

Even President Roosevelt's estimates of revenues for 1937 at the almost unprecedented height of $5,654,000,000 left a deficit of $1,098,000,000. To this may now be added th following immense totals, although they will certainly not all be lumped together in a single deficit in one year:

Bonus, now sponsored by virtually all administration leaders, and upon which Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Senate leader, is apparently today getting final confirmation from President Roosevelt: $2,491,000,000.

Relief, as requested by the United States conference of mayors: $2,340,000,000

AAA: Payments on outstanding crop contracts: $280,000,000

AAA: New crop reduction payments for next year: $500,000,000

AAA: Processing taxes collected since amendment of the act and now impounded: $200,000,000

Remaining liability on old processing taxes, against which processors can show damage: ?

New appropriations by Congress, some of which, like housing and tenant farmer bills, involve hundreds of millions of dollars: ?

Total so far: $5,811,000,000

Possible Alternates

The only diminution Washington observers can discover to these staggering figures is: (a) payment of the bonus through some hitherto undisclosed device; (b) borrowing, as in the past, to meet the relief bill, and a possible drastic scaling down of the Mayors' request in the light of improving conditions; (c) avoidance of payment on some of the litigated processing taxes.

Even if all these steps are taken, students of the Fisc foresee the need of new taxes and are already speculating on their nature. Receipts to balance the $547,000,000 of processing taxes are at least indicated. They are expected to be asked through a manufacturer's excise tax, the equivalent of a processing tax.

New Borrowings Loom

However, so long as the Government is able to borrow money as readily and at as low interest rates as it still does, this seems the inevitable method of financing the new obligations. That such continued pyramiding of obligation leads to the slope of currency inflation is grimly asserted by most monetary theorists.

His own estimate, leaving the bonus, the new processing-tax obligation, and any new appropriation bills of Congress out of account, was that "if work relief appropriations of this session of the Congress were made up to a total of $2,136,000,000, the total gross deficit for the fiscal year 1937 would not exceed that of 1936."

Deficit in Doubt

He concluded: "Therefore, it follows that by whatever amount the appropriation for work relief at this session is less than $2,136,000,000, the gross deficit for 1937 will be less than the deficit for 1936 by the same amount." If for the words, "appropriation for work relief" you substitute "appropriation for work relief, bonus, new agricultural payments and all other new charges", the above statement would now be accurate.

And the Mayors alone ask for $2,340,000,000—or $204,000,00 more than enough to push the 1937 deficit farther into the red than 1936. The snowstorm over the classic façade of the Treasury's great old building at Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street is howling at blizzard pitch.

Economic Rivalries Hit As Real Cause of Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The statement made by Sir Samuel Hoare, that the raw materials of the world must be divided according to each nation's needs, points the way to the removal of economic rivalry, the main cause of wars, declared Col. the Rev. G. O. Fallis in a recent address here before the Young Men's Canadian Club.

In the progress that has been made in the last century and a half, Colonel Fallis saw hope of an eventual solution of the problem. Explaining that he is not an advocate of "peace-at-any-price," he said he could not see how any of the great powers, with their traditions of protecting the weaker nations, could disarm completely, while other nations can arm fully.

J. P. Morgan Is Now Friend, Not Foe, of Newspapermen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The Morgan hearing before the Nye Committee had to be postponed after a brief session today, giving newspapermen an opportunity for another of their long daily talks with the genial head of the House of Morgan.

Mr. Morgan has mellowed in the years since he used to brush aside reporters at the ships' sides as one of the nuisances of travel that was best not to put up with. Today, he seems to like the press. And the press is subtly changing its attitude toward him.

From being the very epitome of what demagogues called the "international banker" and the head of "Wall Street," Mr. Morgan has emerged from two appearances before the Senate in the past two years as a likeable individual, called "Jack" by his associates, with a chuckle that make sit hard to resist him personlly, however different the interviewers' personal economic views are from his own.

Is Good Drawing Card

Crowds come to the Morgan hearing every day in the Nye Munitions committee room just to get a glimpse of the famous financier. What does he look like? He is an imposing man, physically a giant, who finds it hard to make a normal senate witness chair accommodate his person.

He slumps into his chair, and lets the younger men of his firm, Thomas W. Lamont and George Whitney, answer most of the questions, particularly of dates and facts. Questions of opinion and policy he answers himself. He has a prominent nose, which cartoonists have made familiar, and a good strong jaw. He generally finishes an explanation with a chuckle. He is amiability itself. He wanders over to the press table now to talk to particular reporters—reporters whom he loathed in former days with a misunderstanding apparently as deep as their own of him.

Wears Old Family Seal

On his watch he wears the red carnelian medalion of his great grandfather, handed down to Junius Morgan, then to his mother, then to him. Occasionally he uses it, he humorously explains, to affix on a great seal, but then he has to spend half an hour getting wax out of his ancestor's beard with a toothpick!

The Morgan cordiality to the press lies in the circumstances of the present hearing. Mr. Morgan and his partners assert that they have nothing to conceal. Their confidential records have certainly thus far shown only a dignified conduct in the course of war, and a consistent policy, whether wise or unwise. The Morgans were not neutral, yet at the same time, did not permit their sympathy to lead them to indiscreet actions.

Wants Its Record Straight

What the Morgan firm wants from the big publicity machine of the present hearing is simply to get its own point of view forward, with an equal conspicuousness to that of the committee's view.

Mr. Morgan is willing to pose for photographs. It is fair to say that hardly a minute goes by when some photographer is not drawing a photographic bead on the financier in the course of the testimony.

Photographers missed their opportunity, however, when Mr. Morgan took a little nap during the hearing the other day because they had been barred from the room; a brazen photographer requested Mr. Morgan the day after to pose for him in the posture of sleep, so that he could supply his newspaper's insistent demand for an illustration of the incident.

Mr. Morgan didn't do that, but he went to considerable lengths to accommodate. The reward came today. You do not think that a photographer can reward a multimillionaire? This was how it was done.

William B. Shearer, the self-styled "big bass drum" of the Geneva Peace Conference, who boasted of having broken it up as agent of armament firms, rushed into the hearing shortly before it started, grasped Mr. Morgan cordially by the hand, shook it, was snapped; then repeated the incident with Mr. Lamont.

Each of these gentlemen turned aside to companions afterward to inquire in wonder who it was they had just greeted. When it was discovered, a discreet, a very discreet, appeal went out to the photographers to withhold the pictures.

Virtue Its Own Reward

The photographers talked it over, and the picture was not sent out. And the Morgan firm was glad to co-operate once more in posing singly and as a body, smiling, serious, excited, calm, as the insatiable photographers directed.

Mr. Morgan is probably the best-known American financier in London. The confidential files of the Morgan firm, now being read into the record, show the prestige and confidence which he commanded both on Threadneedle Street and Wall Street in the war.

There are no illusions as to Mr. Morgan's conservatism—that Socialism is about as abhorrent to him as a run on a bank. But the record and his personal history show that a sense of social responsibility and attitude fo nobless oblige, according to his own lights, run through his thoughts.

House Proves Its Honor

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Lamont are not yet prepared to admit that a war-stimulated boom is bad for a nation—which is the committee's contention; but the attitude shows also that once the House of Morgan is enlisted on a client's side its dealings are thorough and honorable, and its attitude frank and open.

There was every opportunity, for example, for some of the British gold that was being distributed in war contracts to American firms might cling to its own fingers, or that stock speculation might occur by members of the firm in companies to whom contracts were awarded.

Nothing of the sort happened. How different a story was told of bank officers in the Pecora banking inquiry two years ago, when presidents of some of the biggest banks in New York were exposed as having shamelessly sold short stocks of their own corporations!

Mellowed by Midget

Mr. Morgan had his baptism of newspaper publicity fire when the celebrated incident occurred of the midget climbing into his lap at the Pecora hearing, two years ago. For sheer incongruity nothing like that incident has ever happened before or since, in Washington.

Mr. Morgan was a witness, and during a temporary recess a midget from a neighboring circus approached him, calmly presented herself, and Mr. Morgan amiably lifted her into his lap under an apparent misapprehension that has never been explained. There he was photographed.

The belief is expressed that he thought he was holding a child. At any rate, the nation felt that Mr. Morgan had been abused; and the agreeable manner in which the famous multi-millionaire took the joke ingratiated him with the press. Since then Mr. Morgan has seemed to like reporters. He has mellowed. And the attitude of the press has changed toward Mr. Morgan too.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NEW YORK
The hotel that everything is near... Roxy... Capitol... leading theatres ... restaurants... business centers ... Radio City. from
ROOM and BATH $2.50 DAILY
per room...1 or 2 persons
Hotel Chesterfield
130 WEST 49TH STREET · NEW YORK

Labor Seeks Amendment

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 14 (AP)—The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor executive board has voted a demand for a constitutional amendment to modify the regulation of commerce clause. "The narrow construction placed on this clause by the Supreme Court is the greatest impediment to the establishment of a fair and honorable social system in relation to the rights of workers," the committee stated.

Quotes From Congress

Mine Safety—Old-Age Pensions—Hauptmann and Yellow Journalism—Child Labor on Stage, Pro and Con

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the pithy, revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches on topics of interest in the United States and in foreign affairs are set apart in the following pertinent paragraphs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Senator James J. Davis (R), Pennsylvania:

With the accident rate from all causes mounting ever upward, the miner, working underground and exposed to many forms of danger, is safer than ever before; and I am confident that if the safety field workers of the bureau of mines, the men who actually put over safety ideas to our miners in their homes and at their working places, were sufficiently increased, the accidents at the mines could be reduced another 50 per cent or more within a very few years.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rep. Theodore L. Moritz (D), Pennsylvania:

Mr. Speaker, this is a message from a great humanitarian, Father James R. Cox of Pittsburgh, who is now in the galleries. He has written his sentiments giving a message to the House of Representatives with respect to his attitude toward old-age pensions.

The Speaker: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. Martin of Massachusetts: Mr. Speaker, I object.

♪ ♪ ♪

Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D) Texas:

The yellow journalism of this country, in order to commercialize this crime and sell their papers, has been playing up Hauptmann, his picture, the pictures of his wife and little child, for months and months to create sympathy in his behalf. But they never refer to the suffering of Colonel Lindbergh, or of his wife, or of their families, or of the fathers and mothers all over the country who grieved with them.

I was thinking about England, and about British justice. Why is it that they do not have kidnaping in Great Britain? It is because the Government does not tolerate it. No yellow journal in Great Britain could play up the murderer and kidnaper of a little child in the way that Hauptmann has been paraded before the people of the United States for the last 10 months. The people of Great Britain would not stand for it. Hauptmann would have been convicted and would have been punished months ago over there. Hence they do not have kidnapings in Great Britain. We have more murders committed in one little section of the United States in one year than are committed in five years in the whole of the kingdom of Great Britain.

♪ ♪ ♪

Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) Illinois:

In May of 1928 Congress put legislation on the books which so limited the hours within which children could be employed in the District of Columbia that no professional presentation that comes to one of the stages of the city here can come within this limitation, and as a result it operates so restrictively upon some of the finer dramatic productions that they cannot come to the City of Washington.

♪ ♪ ♪

Representative Byron B. Harlan (D) Ohio:

Of the prominent actors now on the stage practically none of them started out under 16 years of age, and most of them were 20.

The actors and actresses of this country are not developed by traveling around the country when they are children and being deprived of their proper nourishment, jerked out of bed at all hours of the day and night, and fed at all times, and otherwise deprived of childhood plays and the normal things that they should do as children. That is not the way to make actors and acresses, but you do make money that way, and that is what is back of this measure.

♪ ♪ ♪

Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) Illinois:

You cannot play the "Return of Peter Grimm" on the stage here. You cannot play "Daddy Longlegs" on the stage. You could not play Shirley Temple in Washington today, and I doubt whether some of these delightful and intriguing children who have beguiled the hearts of the adults and the children from the silver screen in every village, hamlet, and city in the country could have been produced. Children have an essential place in the drama no less than have adults.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rep. Hamilton Fish (R) New York:

The President on many occasions has pointed out to the public that when the NRA was declared unconstitutional it wiped out the child-labor law, and the inference was that there were no state labor laws; whereas most states have child-labor laws and have had long before the NRA. I am pointing out that there are only a few states which have no child-labor laws, and that those are mainly Democratic states of the South. The next time the President speaks on that matter, I hope he will make that plain to the public.

♪ ♪ ♪

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) Utah:

There are, indeed, countries in which it is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary actually to break up great estates because so many of those estates have ceased to be used for productive purposes. In the United States, due to the extent of our land, estates in and of themselves have not become anti-social in their nature, and there is no real reason for their being broken up or liquidated; in fact, the reverse is true; it is better that they continue as going concerns in order to prevent a tendency toward economic stagnation.

Co-operatives Enjoy Sharing Despite Smallness of 'Melon'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUTLEY, N. J., Jan. 14—Fifteen dollars is not a great deal of money to be divided among 30 families, but when members of the Nutley Consumers' Club thought about it today, every cent seemed important, because they were planning to "cut the melon" of their first savings as a co-operative association.

Five months ago the club was organized to help its 10 neighbor members save money in buying necessities. By working together, they thought that dollars would stretch further, and this afternoon Mrs. John Dodds, secretary, recounted how successful this plan had been.

Basis Established

"We feel that a significant beginning has been made toward putting the consumer co-operative on a sound basis here in Nutley," she said. "That means for us an opportunity to buy our supplies of high-grade merchandise at a reduction through grouping purchases.

"Coal, groceries, milk, vegetables, and even gasoline, have been purchased at a considerable saving. We have also arranged to buy the services of a barber shop and beauty parlor on the co-operative basis."

Mrs. Dodds, who founded the club, held that these results have been achieved through an agreement made with Nutley merchants, providing that members will make their purchases at the regular price, but that the club will be paid a commission on the total business done.

When these commissions are paid into the association treasury, Mrs. Dodds added, a portion will be used for organization and educational expenses and the remainder paid as a dividend to individual members, according to the aggregate amount of their purchases. It is this sum which will be distributed tonight, she said.

The club, which now has 30 members, is affiliated with Co-operative Distributors, Inc., of New York.

Art of Making Pottery Exhibited by Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—A model showing how the Chinese make pottery, one of the oldest arts in the world, opened at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday, where it will be on exhibit until Jan. 27. It was made by a Chinese potter near Peking and represents the usual type of single-oven used in China since very ancient times.

From a pit at the base of the oven, two men are feeding wood into the furnace and at the lower left-hand corner of the group, a potter is molding clay upon a wheel, the speed of which he regulates with his foot. Before the oven are rows of pots and jars of various shapes and sizes which he has just completed.

It is from such kilns as these that have come some of the most beautiful pieces of pottery and porcelain the world has known.

Bond Scheme To Pay Bonus Oils Its Path

(Continued from Page 1)

its enactment right up to the doors of the White House.

Hitherto, there has always been a bumpy legislative path for the bonus, even though it has found its way eventually through Congress. But today, these obstacles have disappeared.

There have been rivalries in the past between the three big veterans' groups. Today these rivalries have disappeared. It was a split between the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, which stopped the bonus last year.

Agree on Bonus Bonds

Today, however, the three groups united behind the House proposal for immediate cash payment; and secondly, as soon as Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Miss., chairman of the Finance Committee, yesterday brought in his proposal for meeting the cost of bonus payment by issuing demand-note nontransferable bonus bonds in $50 denominations, they agreed on that proposal, too.

The veterans' organizations stand united, and they probably have more political influence than any other pressure group in history—even greater than the G. A. R. bloc in the heyday of its power because that did not include the South, while the new group includes all regions.

Party Rivalry Melts

Then again, there have been rivalries in the past between House and Senate, Republicans and Democrats, over the bonus. But all these now seem to be cleared away, in the common thought that an election lies just ahead. Congressmen are falling over each other in order to be open-handed with the Treasury's money.

So expeditiously is the bonus likely to be handled in the Senate that, following a favorable report on the Harrison "demand-note" payment program by the Finance Committee, it will be rushed to the floor of the Senate Thursday, and may even go into effect this week.

The Harrison bill replaces the Vinson-Patman-McCormack cash bill which passed the House last Friday by a 6-to-1 vote. The House was so eager to enact a bonus at that time that it did not bother to provide means for paying out the money. It approved a law which said that it should be paid.

The Senate bill provides the means, through issue of small-denomination, nontransferable bonds. Senator Pames F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, who has been the strategist for the bonus bloc in working out a formula most likely to be accepted by the President, declared yesterday "there will not be 12 votes against it in the Senate."

No New Taxes Expected

Details of Senator Harrison's explanation of his bill, follow:

"To the extent that the bonds are held by the veterans, it will, in my opinion, make unnecessary any additional public financing by the Treasury," he said. "It is the belief that under this method of payment, it will be unnecessary to provide at this session for any additional taxes."

It is estimated the revised plan, in the long run, will cost the Government $2,491,000,000, of which the veterans would receive an ultimate total of $2,187,000,000.

Cash Also To Be Paid

By June 15 next, it was estimated that $1,836,213,950 in bonds will be paid out to the veterans, in addition to $87,786,050 in cash odd amounts not covered by the bonds.

The new issue of 3 per cent "baby" bonds used to pay the bonus would mature June 15, 1945.

Unpaid interest on veterans' borrowings, against their certificates, dating from Sept. 30, 1931, and amounting to about $263,000,000 would be canceled. No provision is made for refund of some $7,000,000 in interest already paid.

Urged as Nest Eggs

Once issued, the bonds could be redeemed at once for cash, or held for accumulation of interest, at the veterans' option. To discourage speculation, they would not be negotiable. Veterans will be encouraged to hold their bonds as a "nest-egg."

"It is our thought that a great number of veterans will hold the bonds rather than cash them in," Senator Harrison said.

"Bonds of the United States paying a 3 per cent interest rate are selling at an appreciable premium, and were these bonds negotiable, they would unquestionably sell considerably above par."

Virginia Veterans Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—When the veterans' bonus bill becomes law, as is expected, 72,589 veterans in Virginia will receive about $36,811,791, according to calculations by sponsors of the bonus measure. The average amount due each veteran is $507. Richmond veterans will benefit to the extent of $2,787,289.18.

Bonus Vetoed in Brazil

President Vargas of Brazil took a leaf from President Roosevelt in vetoing a bill providing bonus payments to disabled veterans.

Mrs. Garner Receives In Chinese Costume

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Mrs. John N. Garner became a social sensation Jan. 7 when she donned her Chinese costume to receive Mrs. Roosevelt and the Cabinet wives at the first Senate ladies luncheon.

Far down the hall from the hotel roof sun-parlor where the party was held, Mrs. Roosevelt spotted the Vice-President's wife's gorgeous oriental garb, high-necked, slender-lined, slashed of skirt, and called out: "Oh, I love it!"

Coming closer, she shook Mrs. Garner's hand saying: "I think it is perfectly sweet"—and then walked around to look at the embroidery in the back.

"No use in having it if you don't wear it," said Mrs. Garner, with a smile.

The gown was a gift of Mrs. H. H. Kuh, wife of China's Minister of Finance, to Mrs. Garner on the recent Oriental trip.

In 'Final' Tour

Walter Hampden
As Cyrano, Coming to the Shubert for the Week of Jan. 27

Wilson Letter Bares Early Distrust of Von Bernstorff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Revelation that President Wilson distrusted and suspected Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, 19 months before the United States entered the World War, and dissension within the Federal Reserve Board, drawn sharply between pro-ally and pro-German groups, were high lights of the continued Senate munitions inquiry yesterday.

At the same time, a personal note came from J. P. Morgan, who followed up earlier declarations that he knew what it meant to retrench, by an informal explanation in a press interview that he had sold some of his art collections and a "day yacht" "to protect my heirs from buying them back from the Government."

Nearly Split Reserve Board

As to the internal dissension within the Reserve Board, as now revealed, this was over the question of broadening credits, so the allies could tap American financial resources and continue wartime purchases.

The Nye Committee attempted to show that a majority of the board worked with the New York bankers to facilitate this end, while a minority of the board termed "pro-German," comprised of the late Paul Warburg and Adolph Miller, still a member of the board, opposed the pro-ally trend.

The Wilson letter regarding Count von Bernstorff went into the record in answer to one from Col. Edward M. House, friend and adviser of the President, dated Aug. 27, following an earlier talk with Charles Hamlin, then governor of the board.

House Urged Change

Colonel House strongly recommended to Mr. Hamlin the need of changing the Reserve Board's rule so as to "broaden credits." Nye committee members asserted this declaration showed that pressure from the Executive had been imposed on the financial agency.

Mr. Wilson's reply letter, dated Aug. 31, 1915, reads as follows:

"August 31, 1915.

"Dearest Friend:

"I have your letter of the thirtieth of August, enclosing copies of letters from Sir Edward Grey and Bernstorff.

"Of course, our reply to Germany's overtures of conciliation will have to depend a great deal on the terms in which they are actually made. Bernstorff has only stated the principle which will be accepted, and you know I trust neither his accuracy nor his sincerity. But it certainly does look as if a ray were opened out of our difficulties, so far as Germany is concerned.

Dealing With England

"That only makes more perplexing our questions as to how to deal with England, for apparently we have no choice now but to demand that she respect our rights a good deal better than she has been doing. Shall we insist that she open the door to neutral trade, to Rotterdam and Scandinavia, for example, which she is quite right in believing is in effect trade with Germany?

"Bernstorff is now demanding of us, in a note from his Government, that we insist on Germany's getting our cotton 'for use of her civilian population.' Germany has at last come to her senses and is playing intelligent politics. She is seeking to put us into a position where we shall have to play, to some extent, the role of catspaw for her in opening trade to her.

Right About Board

"You are right about the Reserve Board imbroglio. And I think McAdoo thinks so too now. Indeed, I think he raised the question about the action of certain members of the board about that meeting only to get a leverage for something bigger than the proper handling of acceptances and discounts.

"If this cool weather takes a notion to stay, it would be jolly to have you come down some time next week, after your lease at Manchester has expired.

"Always,
"Affectionately yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."
(Written by W. W.)

Mr. Morgan Retrenches

As for Mr. Morgan's personal experience with the tax collector and retrenchment, he explained half humorously to reporters that he wanted to make his estate "manageable," or "liquid." For that reason he was parting with some of his possessions.

Mr. Morgan has sold his miniatures on ivory, and a number of famous paintings, for six of which alone he received $1,500,000.

Mr. Morgan's major art collection, he said, was out of his hands, now being the property of the City of New York.

The Morgan collection has been appraised at $10,000,000.

Ban on Liquor Ads Urged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Legislation prohibiting the radio broadcasting of liquor advertising was indorsed Jan. 9 by the general missionary council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The council approved the purpose of a bill it said was proposed by Senator Capper (R) of Kansas, which would provide such a ban and place other restrictions on liquor advertising.

What's Going On in the Arts

Museum's Van Gogh

A VERY timely gift helps to enrich the collection of modern paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts. In view of the forthcoming exposition of paintings and drawings by Vincent Van Gogh, the acquisition of his "The Postman Roulin" is an occasion for rejoicing. The canvas has often hung in the museum on loan, but now it remains permanently a gift from Robert Treat Paine 2d of Boston.

The mounting interest in Vincent Van Gogh has resulted from wide publicity, the printing of a novel based on his life and the enormous response to the large exhibition held at the Modern Museum in New York. In a month the same exhibition will come to Boston.

There is some irony in the fact that this very Postman was looked upon scornfully by the dominating art groups in Boston, and that even today it is dubbed by some as badly drawn, distorted, unfinished. Years, however, have softened the harsh criticism and brought some tolerance, if not understanding. The attitude of the public changes, the picture remains the same.

The Postman was painted in 1888 when Vincent Van Gogh went to live in Arles in the South of France. He was invariably drawn to simpler, unaffected folk; in their features and bearing he found strong points of character. In letters to Theo he kept reiterating that this fellow looked so "very like Socrates"—"he is so natural, so intelligent in excitement, and he argues with such sweep in the style of Garibaldi—." It was in the character of the time to seek the heroic and the handsome in humbler folk. Van Gogh was an admirer of Millet, whose imagination was stirred by the peasantry.

The Postman is painted with the thick stroke and heavy outline and unconcealed crudity which received justification in the era of Impressionism. But Van Gogh's style was not that of a particular school, for he used lines and colors both for surface representation and for the purpose of attaining a highly expressive design. Where the Impressionists were content to paint for the gratification of the eye, Van Gogh appealed to the heart as well. "The Postman Roulin," for its frank, bright color, for its bold design, is a brisk characterization. Van Gogh had a genius for making his models radiant, strong and aware.

D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

ANOTHER week bare of novelties has descended upon theatrical Boston. The perennial "Three Men on a Horse" continues at the Plymouth—now in its eleventh week—and at the Copley "Ceiling Zero" is in its fourth week.

Next week things look up a bit. The Lunts will bring their version of "The Taming of the Shrew" to the Colonial as the third offering of the Theater Guild subscription season, and Cornelia Otis Skinner will tenant the Shubert in a repertory which will include her new monodrama, "Mansion on the Hudson."

On the evening of Jan. 27, Walter Hampden will open a week's engagement at the Shubert in his old part of Cyrano de Bergerac. He announces this as his final tour in the play.

The fourth production of the Guild season will be S. N. Behrman's new piece, "The End of Summer," which will open at the Colonial Feb. 3, with Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins in the leads.

The French film, "La Maternelle," will continue for a fourth week at the Fine Arts, having at last, apparently, been discovered by the public for the fine production it is.

Sarita, a Spanish dancer, will give a recital tomorrow evening in Jordan Hall.

Wednesday Night's
COMPLETE MEAL 30c
BEEF STEW
(HOME STYLE)
ROLLS AND BUTTER
APPLE, SQUASH OR MINCE PIE
COFFEE, TEA or CHOCOLATE
From 4 P. M. to Midnight
Waldorf
At the sign of the red apple

Carbone Inc.
ANNUAL SALE
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY JANUARY 15th at
342 Boylston St.
OPENING at 9:00 a. m.
Pottery, Lamps, Venetian Glass, unusual tableware, odd and discontinued lines - - all distinctive importations.
Carbone
342 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

FOR LONG LIFE
YOU CAN'T DO BETTER THAN A
Pontiac
PONTIAC SIXES and EIGHTS FOR COMFORT
PRICED AS LOW AS $615
List prices at Pontiac, Mich., begin at $615 for the Six and $730 for the Eight (subject to change without notice). Standard group of accessories extra.

FALL RIVER LINE
Dining is a real pleasure as you sail the sound on this famous over-night route to New England. Comfortable staterooms, courteous service, low fares, "on time" schedules . . . between
NEW YORK and BOSTON $5.00 One Way
30-Day Limit Round Trip $7.50
Weekend Round Trip
Lv. Sat., Rel. Sun. or Mon. $6.00
Orchestra, dancing, entertainment. Spacious lounges. Steam-heated staterooms all with hot and cold running water, as low as $1. Dormitory berths available without cost.
Autos Carried—Low Rates
From New York—Lv. Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) daily at 5:30 P. M. From Boston—Lv. South Station daily at 6:00 P. M.
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

predicted Dr. Charles A. Beard, historian, of Harvard University.

"Only on the theory that the country will never again have to face a crisis," he said, "can we assume that a government stripped of its power to legislate in the general interest will endure. To cherish such a theory is to fly in the face of the recorded experience of this nation and all mankind." Historical documents beyond dispute prove, he declared, that the framers of the Constitution intended it should meet this test: that the Government of the United States shall be adequate to the exigencies of government.

Dr. Beard pleaded for a broad and liberal interpretation of the basic law in this speech before the Independent Legislative Bureau. The narrow interpretation underlying recent Supreme Court decisions, he said, would deprive that court of the power to invalidate laws of Congress.

In Ethiopia—Italians Drop Bombs Daily

Addis Ababa — Italian planes are for the most part futilely bombarding Ethiopian camps and villages on the southern front daily, like clockwork. This is the report brought back by a neutral observer, according to the Associated Press, after a two-week plane visit to the Ethiopian secret headquarters. The largest unrecorded bombing that he announced took place at Negele, 190 miles northwest of Dolo, where 15 planes dropped some 500 bombs. The reported casualties were 6 killed and 40 wounded.

Every day between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., this observer said, the Fascist squadrons fly up the Webbe Shibeli and down the Ganale Doria, bombing what they can find. But the natives are prepared and scatter at the first sound of a plane motor, and thus the bombings are largely ineffectual. Ras Desta Demtu, the observer said, is concealed in deep ravines with his chieftains. Most of his men are some 45 miles up the Ganale Dorio from Dolo, which is the headquarters of General Graziani's main force.

Anti-Japanese—Students Riot in Canton

Hong Kong (AP) — Martial law was declared in Canton, and all schools were closed after an outburst of student disorders in which one youth was believed slain and five others seriously wounded.

The students are said to have hotly resented a new government strategy to suppress their anti-Japanese activities—this strategy being compulsory enlistment of the agitators in a new government "National Salvation Volunteer Army."

Accounts of yesterday's disturbances, which were understood to have drawn a protest from the Japanese consul, were varied. But it was reliably reported the trouble started when armed plainclothes police attempted to disperse students assembled near Kuomin University. In the ensuing fracas, the detectives were reported to have fired pistols, and the students, including girls, retaliated with improvised weapons.

Kidnap—Cuban Victim Rescued; Suspects Held

Guanajay, Cuba — Only a day after he was kidnaped, Paulino Gorostiza was safely recovered by a literal army of police, soldiers and sailors here. The 28-year-old son of a well-to-do manufacturer, the Associated Press reports, had been abandoned in the foothills near this village when 700 swiftly mobilized armed units were closing in on the abductors. Eleven suspects were arrested near the scene and three alleged kidnapers were killed by army rifles after they had opened fire on the pursuing soldiers, the report said. Cuba's military leader, Colonel Batista, took personal charge of the hunt in this fourth kidnaping case in Cuba within a year, in an effort to make an example of the speedy retribution.

Senatorship—Mrs. Schall Stands as Candidate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Mrs. Thomas D. Schall announced that she would be a candidate for the Senate seat left vacant by the recent passing of her husband, Senator from Minnesota. She will continue Senator Schall's vigorous fight against the New Deal.

Radio Chains Force Censorship Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

radio might simply intensify the present difficulties.

Some authorities think it could be done by placing radio in the hands of a long-tenure nonpartisan board. Others, noting that even in Britain charges of political domination are frequently raised, have little confidence that truly nonpolitical control could be obtained in the United States.

Fletcher Accuses Chains

Meantime, Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, is blocked in his efforts to get the radio time he wants, and in a letter to both broadcasting chains made public today, charges that they are either exercising "unwarranted censorship" or are dominated by fear of the Federal Communications Commission.

The immediate issue arose over the first of a series of Republican dramas entitled "Liberty at the Crossroads." It will get on the air tonight through station WGN in Chicago, of the Mutual Broadcasting System. Both NBC and CBS chains rejected the program on identical grounds. William S. Paley, president of CBS, wrote to Mr. Fletcher:

"Appeals to the electorate should be intellectual and not based on emotion, passion, or prejudice." He contended that dramatization would "throw the radio campaign almost wholly over into the emotional side."

Leo R. Lohr, president of NBC, objected that the Republican programs involved the "fictionalization" of important political issues, which would "place the discussion of vital political and national issues on the basis of dramatic license, rather than upon a basis of responsibly stated fact or opinion."

To which Mr. Fletcher answered:

"The statement in your letter that 'appeals to the electorate should be intellectual and not based on emotion, passion, or prejudice' seems almost funny in the light of the impassioned appeal to class prejudice made by the President in his congressional broadcast on Jan. 3. To my mind the use of what you are pleased to call your 'editorial judgment' amounts in practice to censorship."

Must Await Conventions

The chains also refused to sell time to either Republican or Democratic parties until after the national conventions. Mr. Fletcher answered that "the Republican National Committee desires to bring home to the voters the effect of the Administration's aims and policies and the vital issues affecting the very foundations of constitutional government before the heat and fury of the political campaign and we have planned to take advantage now of modern technique to convey our message."

Impartial Washington authorities on this problem see no ready solution. They recognize that the Federal Communications Commission has a potentially mighty grip on the air through the license system, but they have not noted an overt use of this power against either of the two great chains on a major issue.

Doubts Move to Coerce

They doubt whether the commission would dare to attempt coercion against the two major chains on a matter involving rights of free speech between responsible and accredited groups.

On the other hand, it is not denied that the Administration in power — any administration — has greater access to the air than the opposition. This is the case also in England, however much the attempt is made to balance radio opportunities. By the very nature of things the head of the Government is more "newsworthy" for the radio, has greater listener-interest, than one out of a host of self-appointed leaders of the opposition. As commercial institutions, the attitude of the radio chains is therefore comprehended.

Causes Many Problems

It was altogether unavoidable that President Roosevelt's message to Congress, however political in tone, should attract more attention—and hence be better material for the radio—than the reply. Particularly is this true when it is recalled that Mr. Fletcher had great difficulty in selecting an accredited spokesman and be fair to the different Republican candidates for the nomination.

The editorial censorship of the chains, in objecting to "fictionalizing" of issues in the Republican skits, is very difficult to judge properly, authorities here feel. They recognize the tirade of Democratic objections which would arise after the first program was heard. They sympathize with the troubles, alike, of Mr. Fletcher and Messrs. Paley and Lohr.

And they can only conclude with hope that the tremendous new problems which the increasing power of radio places on its present guardians will meet with a constructive solution.

King's Way Stretches 90 Miles

The 90-mile-long King's highway of Cape Cod extends from Plymouth to Provincetown, Mass.

Your NEW YORK HOTEL

Staying at this modern 32 story hotel assures you of a pleasant visit. It is just across from The Waldorf-Astoria. Only 3 minutes from Grand Central Terminal and Radio City.

As a Shelton guest you are privileged to use the swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium, roof garden, library...at no extra charge.

ROOM & BATH from $3 daily

SHELTON HOTEL

LEXINGTON AVE at 49th ST., N. Y.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

	M	A	R	T	E	N
S	O	W		A	G	E
M	O	N	I	T	O	R
A			O			V
L	E	O	N	I	N	E
T	A	W		C	O	S
S	T	E	W	E	D	

Peace Sentiment Is Overwhelming, Poll of U. S. Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 — Overwhelming opposition to war and a mandate to the Government to stay out of foreign hostilities are stressed in the report on the final returns of the peace poll conducted in 2500 churches by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches of America. These returns, made public today, show that only 6 per cent of the voters would support any war the Government might declare, while 94 per cent qualified their support and 15 per cent emphasized that they would support no war.

Another significant feature of the returns is that 33 per cent asserted they would bear arms "only after United States territory had been invaded."

Statistics on Poll

Two hundred thousand men and women cast ballots in the poll, and Harold O. Hatcher, research director of the council, in charge of the tabulation, said they represented "most classes of the people" and "constituted something of a cross-section of adult America." The poll, he said, "reached thousands of towns and villages" in every section of the country, 80 per cent of those voting being church members, and 43 per cent were men. The occupational classification, he added, indicated that 16 per cent were agricultural, 12 per cent business-finance, 9 per cent clerical workers, 16 per cent industrial workers and 21 per cent professional.

"The vote does not support the view often expressed that farmers are quick to accept and support war," Mr. Hatcher continued. "The agricultural and professional groups were more peace-minded than the clerical, industrial or business groups. Support for peace policies was not so strong in the eastern and industrial states as in the less industrialized states of the Middle West.

Youth Vote for Peace

"The plebiscite confirms the views that women are more opposed to war than men. Important peace measures got from 15 to 16 per cent stronger support from women than from men. Voters under 35 years of age—presumably those who would be called to bear arms in the event of another war—gave from 5 to 30 per cent more support to peace measures than men above 35."

Mr. Hatcher's report said that "little sentiment in favor of supporting the Government in a war to curb nations that have broken the League of Nations Covenant was found by the plebiscite."

"Only 4 per cent of the voters indicated they would support a war prosecuted by the League against aggressor nations, it held.

Backs College View

"In a war declared by the United States Government after making utmost use of every agency of peace, 42 per cent, or 69,888 voters, signified they would support such a war," it continued. "This position is essentially the same as the statement drafted, signed and circulated by 110 presidents of American colleges in 1934."

The poll showed a strong pacifist tendency, with 15 per cent, or 24,667 voters, refusing to bear arms in or otherwise support any war in which the United States Government might engage.

The returns on the question of consultation by the United States with other nations in support of the Briand-Kellogg Pact and other agreements with the League of Nations membership show that 45 per cent of the voters "seemed willing to consult with other nations, but not to join with them."

Views on Armaments

Sharp differences were registered over a larger army, navy, and air force.

"While only 50 to 55 per cent of the New England voters opposed larger armaments," the report says, "this issue met the opposition of approximately 70 per cent of the Mid-West and Western voters. Forty-six per cent of the business-finance group, as opposed to 63 per cent of the agricultural group, advocated a larger army, navy and air force. A corresponding difference of view appeared in the opposition of 60 per cent of the women over 35 years of age to only 43 per cent of the men of that age.

"Every group by substantial majorities favored abolishing compulsory Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Ban on Profiteering

"Further sufferance of the profiteering and war-breeding activities of American munitions makers was deemed still more unpopular than the unpopularity with which government control of business in some quarters is regarded. More people voted in favor of advocating peace for our country by government control of the munitions industry than for any other on the ballot. Nine out of every 10 favored it, with the exception of the business group and the men between 36 and 50, in which the affirmative vote was 5 per cent smaller."

Detailed figures on the vote follow:

"I believe as a Christian I should bear arms in or otherwise support:

"1. Any war which the United States Government may declare," 10,301, or 6 per cent.

"2. Any war declared by the United States Government against an internationally recognized aggressor," 5751, or 4 per cent.

Every Peace Effort

"3. Only a war declared by the United States Government after making utmost use of every agency for peace," 69,888, or 42 per cent.

"4. Only a war in which the United States territory has been invaded," 55,087, or 33 per cent.

"5. No war which the United States Government may declare," 24,667, or 15 per cent.

Vote on World Policies

Following was the vote on world peace policies:

Membership in the League of Nations, 70,411 for and 89,661 against; consultation with other nations in support of the Briand-Kellogg Pact and other peace agreements, 134,221 for and 18,851 against; national isolation through strict neutrality legislation, 83,682 for and 54,786 against; more equal distribution of world resources and markets, 121,581 for and 22,956 against; a larger army, navy and air force, 64,432 for and 85,585 against; abolition of compulsory military training, 99,354 for and 54,884 against; government control of the munitions industry, 144,030 for and 16,847 against.

A Man in the News

By a Staff Artist

Dr. Milan Hodza

Czechoslovakia's New Prime Minister, Who Has Recently Been Making a Diplomatic Pilgrimage Which Included Italy and Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Dr. Milan Hodža's appointment as the new Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, though it carried with it no reorganization of the government, is an event of far-reaching significance which will probably only be fully appreciated both at home and abroad at a later date.

The importance of Dr. Hodža's recent trip to Italy with its mysterious stopover in Austria, stirred much comment in the world press. Did it indicate a lightening of opposition in Czechoslovakia to the return of the Hapsburgs to the throne of Austria? Or did it show that Austria wants to come to terms with the Little Entente—of which Czechoslovakia is a vital part—with a view to further check on German "Anschluss"?

Exchange of Posts

Jan Malypetr, who held the office of Prime Minister for three years, is once more Speaker of the Chamber. The exchange came from within the Czech Agrarian Party itself and is calculated to strengthen that party, especially its right wing in the Coalition Cabinet.

Dr. Hodža's appointment was of particular significance because of his strong personality. Accustomed to political struggle from his earliest youth, there is little he does not know, and few theories about which he has not definitely made up his mind through practical experience.

He is the first Slovak to be Premier of the Czechoslovak Republic. Born in 1878 in Sučany (County Turec), the son of a Lutheran pastor and grand-nephew of the well-known Slovak leader in the 1848 revolution, Michael Miloslav Hodža, he was a deputy of the Slovak National Party in the Hungarian Parliament, 1905-18. During those years he established a reputation for himself as a fighter for Slovak political and cultural liberties, not only in parliament but also as editor of the Slovak weekly, "Slovenský Týždenník," then published in Budapest.

Quick Recognition

On the foundation of the new Republic, his worth was immediately recognized. He was sent to negotiate with the Hungarian Revolutionary Government in November, 1918, and 13 months later became first Minister of Unification, for the adjustment of relations between Slovakia and those parts of the Republic which were formerly under Austrian rule. He has been a leading member of the Agrarian Party and has held office either as Minister of Education or of Agriculture almost uninterruptedly, since 1922. In addition, he has acted as professor of history in the University of Bratislava (Pressburg), written a number of treatises on economic subjects, as well as acted as president of the Agricultural Academy in Prague.

Dr. Hodža is a Slovak who disagrees with the autonomist policy of the Hlinka Party. He is a realist who sees that to talk autonomy for that small country in view of its geographical position in central Europe, its still backward cultural state, and its economic poverty at the present time, is merely playing with words and in practice could only mean the ultimate absorption of Slovakia by some other power, probably Hungary. "The Czechs do not need the Slovaks as much as the Slovaks need Czech help," is a saying of his which denotes a "realpolitische" standpoint, which refuses to allow sentiment to blur fundamental issues.

In the question of the minorities, Dr. Hodža has a good record and it is for this reason that they hope for much from his premiership. As Minister of Education in the last cabinet of Anton Švehla, he did much to encourage deeper understanding between Czechs and Germans (in Bohemia), going for toward promising the Germans cultural autonomy, the latter maintain.

Significant of his attitude in this matter is also an article which he recently wrote (in the "Slovenský Dennik) in which he emphasized that the affirmations of loyalty to the Republic made by the Sudetic German Party (led by Conrad Henlein) should not be minimized, for reasons of both home and foreign policy.

"We desire peace with Germany," he wrote, "whatever its form of government. We must talk to our Germans and with Germany, even when we cannot understand each other."

The Germans of Bohemia therefore expect that he will be willing and able to make some concessions to their viewpoint.

Has His Own Ideas

The new Premier has his own views in foreign policy and in economic problems. He cannot be described as a strong supporter of a close friendship between his own state and Soviet Russia, though whether the exigencies of the present European situation also appear to him as to so many other Czechoslovaks as making no other policy possible at the moment, remains to be seen.

Dr. Hodža is a man of action, who knows what he wants and where his policy will lead. Even his opponents admit this, and there is not a little concern in many party circles as to what will happen to the present Coalition Cabinet. But whatever changes, it is clear that the Agrarians will continue to dominate it, whether the position of the Social Democrats is affected of the Hunka Slovak party or any other party should be readmitted.

Kiel Between Two Seas

The Kiel Canal connects the North Sea and the Baltic.

Mexico Called Communist Base For Latin States

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 14 (AP)—A charge that Communists have opened headquarters in Mexico City for "direct action" in subversive work on the American Continent was made yesterday by high Brazilian sources.

These sources said the headquarters was moved from Montevideo when Uruguay broke relations with the Soviet recently.

Representatives of the Comintern (Communist Internationale), it was asserted, expected to direct subversive work in Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas and northern Brazil.

It was pointed out in these circles that police of nations in the southern part of South America have been especially watchful of Communists since the Brazilian revolt.

They said they saw a strong resemblance between "the terrorist plans" allegedly found in the possession of Harry Berger, arrested here with a woman on a charge of Communistic activity, and plans which partly materialized in the ABC revolt in Cuba in 1933.

Berger was said to be in charge of Comintern activities in South America. These sources said identical plans had been drawn by him for activities from Mexico City.

New York's Relief Bill Totals $185,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

you-go relief taxation plan beyond the date of expiration on June 30. For the last 13 months the bulk of the city's relief funds have come from the sales tax, an emergency measure voted as such for a year and which already has had to be extended six months.

Reapplications Mount

The Emergency Relief Bureau head placed the number of reapplications for relief last year at 174,800, or about 46 per cent of the total number of persons applying. These applications were from families and individuals who had left the emergency relief rolls to take temporary jobs and from others who had been able to finance themselves and their families for a short time on insurance adjustments which the Emergency Relief Bureau had gotten for them.

Fruit Dealers Elect

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14 (AP)—Edward L. Frost, of Richmond, Va., was re-elected president of the National League of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors at the closing session of the league's four-day convention here. Other officers named included H. Irving Gustin, Boston, sergeant-at-arms, and Fletcher R. Smith, Syracuse, assistant.

Italy's Foreign Trade Sinks To Low Mark Under Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy's foreign trade has been a closed book since sanctions came into force except that the refusal of sanctionist countries to receive Italian exports caused the Fascist Government to reply by various measures for regulating trade between Italy and foreign countries.

Imports from abroad are now divided into three main categories—(1) those admitted only under special license from the Finance Ministry, and consisting of 197 items covering staple farm products and all raw materials; (2) those admitted from non-sanction or qualified sanction countries, namely, Albania, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Germany, Japan, Iceland, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Tunisia, the United States, Hungary, Venezuela, and Yemen—as a percentage of customs' receipts for a specified period of the previous year; (3) copper, bronze, gold and silver coins, and manuscripts admitted without limitation.

100 P. C. for Four

Imports belonging to the second category, consisting chiefly of finished products, subdivide into those admitted against customs receipts at the rate of 100 per cent, and those admitted against customs receipts at a percentage established for each item. This percentage is fixed at 100 per cent for Albania, Austria, Germany and Hungary. Imports of goods belonging to the second category are forbidden from all countries other than those above listed. Special rules regulate imports from Chile, Latvia and Morocco, and from Spain and Uruguay. A special regime regulates imports from Switzerland.

What May Be Exported

The payment of imports from sanctionist countries is made in lire to the Foreign Exchange Institute which pays them into blocked, non-interest-bearing accounts. When payment in foreign valuta had been agreed on, the deposit will be made in Italian lire at the exchange rate quoted on the date of maturity or on the day of payment, whichever is more favorable to the creditor. These provisions do not apply to goods imported under duly authorized private clearing agreements, nor for those for which a special exception has been made by the Superintendent of Valuta Exchanges.

The list of goods which may not be exported from Italy now includes rye, barley, corn, legumes, olive oil residuum, fur, mineral ores, metals, certain woods, skins and hides, a whole series of chemical products, rubber tires of all descriptions, rags and bran.

By order of the Superintendent of Valuta Exchanges, exports to sanctionist countries will only be allowed when a credit in payment of goods, confirmed in Italy, has been opened on behalf of the exporter; when the price has already been paid and transferred to Italy; when special authorization has been obtained from the Foreign Trade Institute, the National Silk Corporation, the Wool Board of the Italian Cotton Institute, or, in the case of goods the export of which is forbidden, when a special permit has been issued by the General Director of Customs.

Need Special Permits

As a result of the suspension of the clearing agreement with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia, Norway, Holland, Great Britain, Rumania, Sweden and Turkey, exports to those countries are subject to the delivery of a special permit as above.

No change has been made as regards exports to Albania, Saudian Arabia, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Germany, Japan, Guatemala, Iceland, Yemen, Latvia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Salvador, Spain, the United States, Switzerland, Hungary, Uruguay, Venezuela, Tunisia, Morocco, and Manchoukuo—as these countries have either refused to decree sanctions against Italy, or have not yet decided on the action they intend taking.

None of these trade limitations or restrictions affect transit trade through Italian territory. Under the international agreements in force, the transit of foreign merchandise through the ports of Trieste and Fiume is assured, and continues to enjoy all the usual shipping facilities.

Topeka to Hear Landon

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon, who is regarded as a Republican presidential possibility, will be the principal speaker at the Kansas Day Club banquet here Jan. 29 on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the State's admission to the Union.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Washington	Jan. 15	Cobh, Jan. 21	Jan. 14, 8:00 pm	Jan. 15, 8:00 am
Am. Farmer	Jan. 17	Plymouth, Jan. 26	Jan. 16, 8:00 pm	Jan. 17, 12:00 m
Lafayette	Jan. 18	Plymouth, Jan. 26	Jan. 17, 8:00 pm	Jan. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Tolken	San Pedro, Jan. 23	Jan. 18, 4:00 pm	Jan. 18, 7:30 pm
‡Manulani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco, Jan. 25	Jan. 20, 4:00 pm	Jan. 20, 7:30 pm
Pres. Grant	Seattle, Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm

†Leaves noon.
‡Australia must be specially addressed.

Insist on these

PRICELESS TRAVEL INGREDIENTS

Gold-washed days of fun, pleasure and adventure. Star-spangled nights of rest and recreation—on the Pacific—Japan bound. Deck sports, tennis, golf, quoits, traps, etc. —or leisurely loafing in the sun—on modern motor ships. Magnificent staterooms, public salons, impeccable service. Excellent cuisine . . . a priceless prelude to a trip to Japan.

JAPAN, CHINA, the PHILIPPINES

Stop-over at Honolulu

LOW ROUND-TRIP FARES from San Francisco and Los Angeles

First Class $542 up — Cabin Class $437 up

Second Class $332 up — Tourist Cabin $236 up

Also from Seattle—Vancouver direct to Japan.

New York, 25 Broadway; San Francisco, 551 Market Street; Seattle, 1404 Fourth Avenue; Chicago, 40 North Dearborn Street; Los Angeles, 518 West Sixth Street, or any Cunard White Star Limited office. Consult your local tourist agent. He knows.

N·Y·K·LINE

(JAPAN MAIL)

OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENINGS

PAINE Custom BEDDING

10% OFF

During Clearance Sale

PAINE
Mattresses from $27.50 (net) to $77.27 (net)

PAINE
Box Springs from $24.75 (net) to $46.80 (net).

Made to your order in our shops on the premises

—any grade of hair you choose

—your individual selection of exclusive Paine tickings

—made up to your specifications, hard, soft or medium

—exact quality that has made Paine Bedding famous for comfort and service

—most economical in the long run even at regular prices

—now for a limited time 10% OFF

Also nationally advertised Inner Spring Mattress as low as $21.50

PAINE Furniture Company

81 Arlington Street, Boston

Boston Day . . . Franklin, School Age, Port

(Continued from Page 1)

blocked by constitutional provisions, he held, they will grow to uncontrollable proportions.

"This great issue," said Mr. Franklin, "must be faced promptly by the American people. Baptists are fighting the movement because they believe that complete separation of church and state is essential to religious freedom and the maintenance of American ideals. Both the Northern and Southern Baptist Conferences will give their full support to the amendment.

In a letter received today in West Roxbury by Mr. Batcheller, George B. Cutten, president of Colgate University, added his name to the list of more than half a hundred college presidents who have indorsed the proposed amendment. Mr. Cutten also agreed to serve on the National Committee on Legislation for the Minute Men, which will soon actively urge the prompt passage of the amendment.

Port—Last Week's Business Best in Five Years

Steamship whistles chortled a busy cacophony of success in Boston harbor today as Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, announced that last week this historic port enjoyed its most prosperous period in five years.

Imports totaled $4,241,361 in value last week and customs collections were $851,434. For the similar week a year ago total value of imports was $1,713,225 and customs collections were $371,244.

So bustling has Boston's port become, the Port Authority today announced it would examine existing wharf facilities with a view toward starting a campaign for a new, giant passenger and freight pier.

Besides actual figures which show a jump of 129 per cent in customs collections this year over last, and a jump in wool imports of 823 per cent, there is another basis for comparison which illustrates the recent sensational upturn. Only last May, H. Fugi-Meyer of Copenhagen, an expert on the subject of free ports (ports in which goods are admitted for shipping or processing and reshipping without payment of duty) advised the Port Authority that no extra facilities were needed here. He commented on the paucity of trade at that time, just eight months ago.

* * *

Just as trade reports zoomed upward, so did indications of passenger traffic increases come today. The Cunard-White Star line announced that it will inaugurate new direct services between Boston, Scotland and Ireland next spring.

Five great 20,000-ton liners, the Carinthia, Samaria, Franconia, Laconia and Scythia, will engage in the service. The ships will sail to Greenoch and Belfast and on alternate weeks to Galway, Cobh and Liverpool.

The Anchor line offers similar service. It is the first time in the history of Boston, Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority, announced today, that two established lines have offered regular service to Scotland and Ireland.

School Age—Reardon's Stand Puzzles Committee

Members of the legislative committee on education today were convinced that they now know how a man on a fence looks. Their illustration, they declared, was James G. Reardon, recently appointed commissioner of education. On record as favoring the petition for a law raising the compulsory school age in Massachusetts from 14 to 16 years, he sent the committee today a letter which seemed to argue on the other side—leaving the committee in doubt as to just where he really stands.

In his communication, delivered by Robert O. Small, director of vocational education and long a supporter of the plan to keep children in school until they are 16, Mr. Reardon contended that the law would: (a) increase the number of teachers needed; (b) necessitate new school buildings; (c) boost taxation; (d) intensify school disciplinary problems.

No actual figures were presented by Mr. Reardon in support of his contentions. Mr. Small, however, noted that less than 4000 children between the ages of 14 and 16 are now out of school and working.

The school age law was recommended in Governor Curley's annual message. The proposal was the particular pet of Dr. Payson Smith, who was forced out when his term expired last month. Last June he said that some 30,000 children who might be employed in more prosperous times had already been absorbed by the schools during these years of the locust and he advised passage of the law at this opportune time as a means of protecting children in the future.

The measure was defeated in the House last session.

Fin Com—Told Snow Equipment Cost Too Much

Information that the city had paid 20 per cent more for snow equipment than it should have, which was given to him last year, was disclosed by Boston's probe instigating councilor, Clement A. Norton, before the Boston Finance Commission, investigating snow truck contracts today.

Councilor Norton testified that a representative of the General Motors Corporation had come to him with the information that, although the prices quoted were fair enough, that the city should receive a 20 per cent cut on such a large order (some $800,000). He stated that he had introduced an order for an investigation last spring.

Mr. Norton also told the commission that Boston pays much more for snow removal than do other cities of comparable size.

Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and head of Mayor Mansfield's committee to study snow removal equipment, testified that he believed any standard truck would serve the purposes required by the city.

Chairman E. Mark Sullivan silenced Burke Sullivan, assistant corporation counsel for the city, who appeared this morning in an attempt to protest at the hearings by remarking tartly: "You can use the city council as a sounding board for anything you have to say."

Principal witness this morning was Alan J. Wilson, Boston contractor, who denied having made recommendations to Mayor Mansfield on the purchase of trucks for snow removal. This allegation had been made at an earlier session of the investigation. Mr. Wilson said that he had merely told the Mayor that the experiences he had had with Macks, Autocars, Whites and Dodges had been satisfactory.

Mayor Mansfield is Mr. Wilson's attorney and the Mayor's brother-in-law, Louis A. Roe, is his insurance broker.

Polymet—Trial of Four Defendants Resumed

Use of a "straw man" in the person of Joseph Downey by William L. Jarvis and Samuel L. Gaines was described today by Nat. C. Greene, former president of the Polymet Manufacturing Company, in Federal District Court as the trial of Jarvis, Gaines and three others in the $640,000 Polymet stock fraud was resumed.

Mr. Greene testified that at all times Gaines and Jarvis held enough stock to control the corporation. At this point, Francis P. Carney, counsel for the defense, who was cross-examining Mr. Greene, pointed out to the jury that although 500,000 shares of stock had been issued, Gaines and Jarvis held but 225,000 shares.

Attempting to imply irregularities on Mr. Greene's part in managing Polymet's affairs, the cross-examination brought out:

1. That on July 24, 1934 (about two months before he resigned as president), a letter was sent out to Polymet stockholders, offering an additional 100,000 shares of stock and addressed "To My Stockholders." Mr. Greene admitted that the letter was written in "flowery language," and testified that it was composed "through Mr. Gaines."

2. That when he left the job of presidency, Mr. Greene received $13,000 for stocks which he held and for "other services." Questioned as to whether his resignation had been due to any mismanagement on his part or to any disagreement with other Polymet officers, the witness declared, "No!"

3. That beginning in 1929, he (Greene) and two other men operated an electrical business in Lynn known as the Symphony Corporation (incorporated in Delaware) which lasted for two years. Mr. Greene testified that in 1933, he got control of the Symphony stock, sold the Lynn plant to Joseph Downey and that when he became president of Polymet in 1933, the Symphony firm was purchased back from Mr. Downey for $30,000.

Previous testimony has brought out that the Lynn property was to be used at one time for manufacturing but that this plan was never put into effect.

Christian Science Air Time Changed

THE Christian Science period on the "Good Cheer Service" will be radiocast from 9:30 to 10 a. m., eastern standard time, over Station WORL, beginning Wednesday, Jan. 15. WORL is the former Station WBSO whose call letters were changed when Broadcasting Service Organization, the new management, took over the Babson interests.

WORL's new studio and business office is now located in the Myles Standish Hotel, near Kenmore Square, and it is from here that the Good Cheer Service will be heard on the new time. The Christian Science period of the Good Cheer Service has been radiocast for nearly four years.

Mulloney—Comes Up For Sentence on Monday

Their last chance of escaping imprisonment swept away by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, to refuse their appeal from conviction, Daniel C. Mulloney, president of the closed Federal National Bank, and John A Deery, president of the closed Salem Trust Company, will be sentenced to a year's imprisonment next Monday at 2 o'clock. This was announced today by United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford.

The two bankers, involved in the misapplication of $131,000, through a "straw woman" have twice sought to escape imprisonment. Their appeals were turnd down by the Circuit Court last July 14 and on Jan. 6 the Supreme Court corroborated this decision.

Mulloney still has to be tried on 13 more counts.

Decorators—They Visit the Gardner Palace

With unerring eye the national board of governors of the American Institute of Decorators chose for the object of its visit this afternoon a building often cited as one of the glories of Boston. It was the medieval, arcaded palace of Mrs. Jack Gardner in the Back Bay.

There they wandered through high vaulted rooms filled with the art treasures, which are often the dispair of curators from Europe's most famous museums. Collected at a time when priceless pieces of art could be bought upon their recognition, the works comprising the Fenway museum have been pronounced by art connoisseurs as being a perfectly balanced collection.

Copied after beautiful old buildings in all parts of Europe, the decorations are the objects of years of careful selection and rejection. So small wonder that interior decorators, after a business session this morning, should choose it as their place of this afternoon's pilgrimage.

Courthouse—Plans Off, Says Mayor. No Funds

Mayor Mansfield arriver back at his City Hall desk from Washington, picked up his letter opener and calmly informed newspapermen there will be no new Suffolk County court house. Reason: The Federal Government has but $1,311,000 left for Massachusetts WPA projects and most of this sum is already earmarked for dredging work.

The Mayor's disclosure followed a week after Governor Curley's announcement in Washington that he had obtained President Roosevelt's approval for the project. It was reported at that time that the Federal Government would grant $1,800,000 for the building and that the balance of the approximately $5,000,000 total required would be made up by a 70 per cent contribution from Boston and a 30 per cent grant from the Commonwealth.

The city council has voted approval of this proceedure and plans have been prepared for the structure which would rise 18 stories above the present Pemberton Square site.

The Mayor said that Col. B. A. Bowman, engineer for the PWA, had advised him of the lack of funds.

Democrats—Cities Make Bid for Convention

Chief buzzing among Massachusetts Democrats today concerned naming of city for the pre-primary convention next June. Worcester, host of the last meeting, was tentatively named again, but drew fire when it was learned no cash concession to the party was planned; nor was free use of the city auditorium provided for.

Springfield complicated matters by offering $3000 today for the convention. New Bedford came back with a $3500 offer. Lowell is said to be planning a bid, while the Bellevue and Parker House Hotels in Boston offered to rent Tremont Temple for the sessions if the Democrats want to meet here.

Democrats pointed out that some 800 delegates will attend. If they bring their families and friends, they will spend, Democrats insist, no less than $75,000.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer, with lowest temperature near 30 degrees tonight; Wednesday rain and warmer, colder Wednesday night; diminishing northwesterly winds shifting to southeasterly Wednesday.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow or rain in the south portion and snow in the north portion Wednesday, rising temperature late tonight and Wednesday, colder Wednesday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight followed by snow beginning late tonight or Wednesday, possibly changing to rain Wednesday, warmer Wednesday; colder Wednesday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by rain Wednesday, rising temperature late tonight and Wednesday, colder Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming southeast tonight and increasing by Wednesday and fair weather tonight; Wednesday overcast with rain.

Official Temperatures

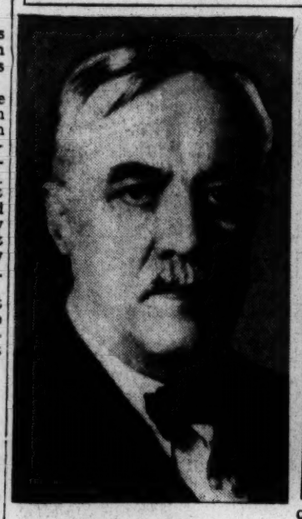
	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	26	Minneapolis	20	12
Bermud	62	60	New Orleans	56	64
Chicago	38	26	New York	28	28
Denver	44	42	Norfolk	34	34
Helena	26	26	Philadelphia	32	32
Jacksonville	58	58	St. Louis	44	38
Kansas City	42	42	San Francisco	58	54
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	30	30
Miami	70	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 14.
B—Minimum, Jan. 13.

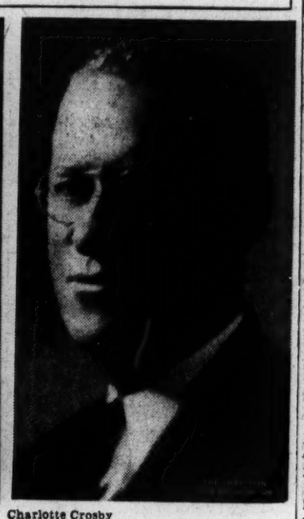
High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:05 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Wednesday, 3:35 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 5:04 p. m.

Decorators' Officials



Frank W. Richardson
President of American Institute of Decorators



Charlotte Crosby

John A. Reardon Jr.
President of Massachusetts Chapter of American Institute of Decorators

Prison Inefficiency Blamed on Politics

The present attack on the Massachusetts parole board shows the extent to which politicians have gone to employ the prison system as a political football and indicates that their arguments cannot be relied upon, James H. Sheldon, president of the Massachusetts League for Independent Political Action, charged today.

Approximately two years after politicians attacked the Norfolk Prison Colony administration on the grounds of too much leniency toward prisoners, they are endeavoring to oust the parole board members for the very harshness they themselves advocated, the former Boston University professor of governmental science pointed out.

Cites Inconsistencies

"They are not consistent," he said. "One minute they uphold the policy of harshness toward prison inmates. The next moment, when it serves them politically, they advocate the very leniency they previously attacked."

"Just so long as politicians have a hand in prison affairs we may expect waste of the public's money in prison work. When political interference is eliminated, prison administration will be more efficient and the rehabilitation work more effective."

Decision Soon

The decision in the case of the parole board members is expected tomorrow at the regular meeting of the Governor's Council. The Council has held two public hearings on the charges of harshness directed against the parole board.

The charges included an attack on the board's policy of refusing to allow prisoners to be released on parole at two thirds of their minimum sentence, despite perfect prison records, if their criminal records are long. One of the members counteracted the charges fired by council members and prison administrators by declaring thot the unrest in prisons would be cleared up through the discharge of Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction.

Two Ousters Expected

It is now reported that Richard Olney, chairman of the board, and P. Emmett Gavin, a member, will be ousted, and that Matthew W. Bullock, nine years on the board, will be retained. The report has not been corroborated.

While not completely in accord with the parole board's action in many instances, Mr. Sheldon agrees that many other factors enter into prison unrest, although, he said, nothing disturbs prison harmony more than unfair parole administration.

Overcrowding Cited

Much of the present trouble, Mr. Sheldon asserted, is due to overcrowding, to unhealthy conditions at Charlestown, and to the fact that the hardened criminals are not segregated from the first offenders.

The great need in Massachusetts penology, Mr. Sheldon added, is more adequate prison facilities, including the abandonment of Charlestown State Prison and erection of a new maximum security institution.

Furthermore, Massachusetts cannot be eminently successful in rehabilitating criminals unless its prison system includes a receiving station for new convicts, advocated for two years by Governor Curley, Mr. Sheldon contended. In this receiving station, prisoners would be classified and sent to the proper prison.

Rehabilitation Hindered

With the present facilities and without classification, the rehabilitation work at Norfolk and Concord is hindered by an influx of prisoners who should be confined in a maximum security institution away from the unhardened criminal, he said.

Also at the base of the present prison trouble, Mr. Sheldon argued, is the fact that Massachusetts has no consistent prison and parole policy developed through experience records which are passed from one parole board to the other. The research division of the department of correction, he said, was in the midst of providing such records when its program was curtailed.

Higher Pay Urged

Mr. Sheldon also advocates that technical skill in prison rehabilitation work be required of all prison administrative officers. In addition, he believes the salaries of prison officers should be raised and the hours shortened so that the work may attract the higher type of worker.

As for the prison guards, Mr. Sheldon believes each should be a model of perfect conduct, and not open to criticism as some now are.

The facilities for training prison workers should be greatly enlarged, he declared. At present Boston University's school of religious education and social service and Springfield College are providing such facilities, he revealed.

Lack of Training Charged

Mr. Sheldon hurled the charge that many of the present workers in the department of correction, including those connected with parole work, have had no technical training and are, therefore, unfitted for the work. He related an instance of a woman, appointed by Governor Curley, who is now trying to obtain work for paroled prisoners, although she has had no experience in the work. She has found only two or three jobs, Mr. Sheldon said.

Mr. Sheldon advocated the establishment of a permanent central staff, with the duty of planning treatment of prisoners and of determining the details of the parole system. This staff, he said, should be made up entirely of technically trained persons.

Parole Board Experience

The parole board, itself, he continued, should include at least a majority of members with considerable experience in prison work. The members should be appointed for reasonably long terms, and be far removed from political control.

Mr. Sheldon was prominent in the defense of Howard B. Gill, former superintendent of Norfolk Prison Colony, during the ouster proceedings two years ago. He has continued his interest in Norfolk, the last three months being engaged in devising work projects for the prisoners at Norfolk.

From his observations, he charged that although Norfolk has already proved its worth, its operation is being hampered through establishment of too many rigid rules under the present administration, overcrowding, lack of sufficient industrial occupations for the prisoners, and influx of hardened criminals.

Atmosphere Changing

Norfolk, he said, is gradually becoming more like the ordinary prison than the community prison as originally planned. The community prison theory is to err, perhaps, on the side of too much liberty. Through such a method the prisoners are exposed to the responsibilities they must meet on the outside. By becoming used to these responsibilities inside the prison, they will be able to accept them when they are returned to society, Mr. Sheldon explained.

One of the great problems at the institution, he said, is to obtain useful work for the prisoners. Practically at every turn, he added, the administrators meet with opposition from industrialists outside who complain the prison projects provide unfair competition.

Yet useful prison industries are necessary to develop the abilities of the inmates and prepare them for normal lives, Mr. Sheldon asserted. He hopes that some method may be devised whereby industrial occupations may be pursued by inmates without conflict with outside firms.

R. I. Moves to Revise Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14—A bitter struggle that has raged intermittently in Rhode Island for more than half a century reached a climax last week when the State Senate voted in favor of a constitutional convention. Behind that vote is a 60-year period during which liberals fought to change the Constitution and conservatives battled to prevent any revision of the document which has stood since 1842.

At the root of the struggle lies the issue of representation in the State Legislature. The Constitution of 1842 made hard and fast rules about how the various communities should be represented in the Legislature but made no provision for calling a constitutional convention if a revision of the document should be found warranted in later years. Rhode Island's Constitution is the only one of the 48 which lacks this provision for a constitutional convention. In 1842, when the instrument was put into effect, the State's population was approximately 100,000, and the provision for representation was reasonably equitable. As the years passed, however, and the State's population jumped to approximately 700,000 the system of representation became more and more unequal.

Inequalities Shown

Many of the rural communities showed only slight increases in population, but Providence, Pawtucket and Woonsocket became densely populated cities. Still the constitution provided that each city and each town might elect one State Senator, with the exception of Providence which was allowed to elect four senators. Thus in the 1934 election the State found the Senator from Pawtucket representing approximately 27,000 voters while the Senator from Charlestown represented only 522 voters. Little Compton's Senator represented 483 voters and Exeter's 369 voters had one Senator, while from Woonsocket a Senator represented 15,000 voters.

As in most bicameral legislatures the lower branch in Rhode Island was chosen according to population and the upper branch was expected to act as a check. In Rhode Island, however, the upper branch was clothed with wide powers which made it, in effect, not a check but an absolute block against many movements started in the house and favored by most of the electorate. The struggle resolved into one between the small, rural communities and the large, rapidly-expanding cities.

First Test in 1883

The first test came in 1883 when the State Supreme Court ruled that there was no legal way for the State to call a constitutional convention and change the system of representation in the legislature. In 1923 and 1924 a dramatic deadlock occurred in the Senate when a fighting Democratic minority, captained by the Lieutenant Governor who was presiding officer, tried and failed to make the Senate put the issue of a constitutional convention before the people at the polls.

A new interpretation on the constitutionality of the constitutional convention was handed down by the Supreme Court last year. This time the court held that such a convention could be held, but advised that a vote on the issue should be held by the people first. This was solace for the Democrats, who control the cities, and a blow for the Republicans, who control most of the towns.

Drama in Senate Vote

Last week's vote was not without its drama. Ordinarily the Senate has 22 Democrats and 20 Republicans, but two of the Republicans were absent for the vote because of illness. That made the line-up 22 to 18 and the question became one of how the half dozen Democrats who represent rural communities would cast their ballots. At 1 o'clock Friday morning the final vote was taken with a tie vote, 20-20. Lieutenant Governor Robert H. Quinn then cast the deciding ballot in favor of the convention.

By a curious development, one of the most important purposes behind the drive for constitutional revision was scrapped in the last-minute drive to push the bill through. The first purpose was to revise the system of representation; the second was to cut down the number of legislators and to consider a unicameral legislature with legislators elected at large. The proponents of revision have argued that a smaller legislature would be more efficient and would attract men of high caliber to serve. The Senate now has 42 members and the House of Representatives has 100.

One Issue Scrapped

In an effort to win the support of the Democratic Senators from rural communities, the administration leaders approved an amendment to the convention bill which provided that no community would be deprived of its representation in any revised system of electing legislators. This means that the constitutional convention cannot reduce the size of the Senate. To equalize the representation it will be necessary to increase the number of Senators elected from populous sections. Thus the State faces the prospect of a greatly enlarged Senate with 100, perhaps 200, Senators. The aim of a smaller Legislature to increase efficiency thus has gone by the board.

The lower branch of the Legislature votes this week on the constitutional convention bill, but here the vote simply will be a formality because the Democrats control the House by a wide margin, 58 to 42. Governor Green then is expected to call a special election or decide that the issue shall be placed on the ballots for the regular election in November.

Once the convention is approved by the voters, delegates will be elected to the convention on a representative basis. The three large cities in the State thus will control a majority, provided they agree among themselves, and the small towns that have dominated affairs in the Legislature for decades will be thrust into the background.

C. F. Mueller Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Worcester Salt

Chef of The Roosevelt
New York City

THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

CANNED VEGETABLE SALE

First National Stores

These sale prices in effect until Saturday night this week

Unquestionably the outstanding sale of the winter. Now is the time to stock up on Canned Vegetables at these greatly reduced prices. Buy in quantities and make substantial savings.

				Check Quantities Wanted
★ Corn — Golden Bantam and White Corn Grown and packed in the State of Maine, where the world's finest corn is grown.	GOLDEN BANTAM	RICHMOND	3 NO 2 TINS 29c	
	GOLDEN BANTAM	FINAST	3 NO 2 TINS 33c	
	WHITE CORN	FINAST - TENDER	3 NO 2 TINS 33c	
	WHOLE KERNEL	FINAST - BANTAM	3 NO 2 TINS 39c	
★ Peas — A price for every purse. Your choice of tiny size to medium large. All tender.	SOUTHERN	EARLY JUNE VARIETY	3 NO 2 TINS 25c	
	STANDARD	TENDER SIFTED	3 NO 2 TINS 31c	
	RICHMOND	UNUSUALLY FINE FLAVOR VERY TENDER	3 NO 2 TINS 43c	
	FI-NA-ST	FANCY TINY FULL FLAVORED - TENDER	3 NO 2 TINS 55c	
★ Tomatoes — Red Ripe Quality Tomatoes. Our Finast Brand is a solid pack, extra fancy quality.	STANDARD	RED RIPE	4 NO 2 TINS 25c	
	RICHMOND	FANCY RIPE	3 NO 2 TINS 29c	
	RICHMOND	FANCY RIPE	3 NO 2½ TINS 43c	
	FI-NA-ST	SOLID PACK 3 NO 3 TINS 49c	3 NO 2 TINS 33c	
★ Beans — Your choice of fancy Wax or Green Refugee Beans. All carefully selected for tenderness and flavor.	STANDARD	GREEN CUT	3 NO 2 TINS 20c	
	RICHMOND	CUT WAX	3 NO 2 TINS 31c	
	RICHMOND	CUT GREEN	3 NO 2 TINS 31c	
	FI-NA-ST	WHOLE GREEN REFUGEE	3 NO 2 TINS 43c	

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS
FLOUR
FINAST BREAD — All round fancy flour — Lge 24½ Lb Bag — 75c
PASTRY FLOUR
OLD HOMESTEAD — For pies, biscuits, cakes — Lge 24½ Lb Bag — 69c
GOLD MEDAL — 24½ Lb Bag — $1.11
PILLSBURY'S — 24½ Lb Bag — $1.09

SUGAR	10 Lbs Bulk	48c
SUGAR	10 Lb Cloth Bag	49c
Bacon Sliced	Lb	35c
Eggs Hanfield Brand	2 Doz.	49c
OLEO Banner Brand	2 1 Lb Pkgs	25c
DIXIE OLEO	Lb Pkg	21c

Sauerkraut — Serve With Our Frankforts — 3 NO 2½ TINS 23c
Diced Carrots — Fancy Carrots - Just Heat and Serve — 3 NO 2 TINS 25c
Spinach — Finast Garden Quality - Tender — 3 NO 2½ TINS 35c

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

SPECIAL SALE OF JUICY, SWEET FLORIDA ORANGES - JUST ARRIVED

ORANGES	LGE SIZE DOZEN	29c	MED SIZE DOZEN	23c	
Grapefruit	Florida Med Size	3 For 19c	Carrots	Fancy California	2 Lge Bnchs 13c
Apples	Stayman	6 Lbs 25c	Beets		2 Bnchs 13c
Apples	Native McIntosh	5 Lbs 25c	Celery	Fancy Crisp	2 Lge Bnchs 25c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

STRENGTH

QUINCY MUTUAL, founded in 1851, is one of the oldest and strongest mutual fire insurance companies in the United States. If you are interested in a lower cost for your insurance, learn the facts about this unique company. Get in touch with your local Quincy Mutual agent today.

Officers

JAMES F. YOUNG . . . . . *President*
HENRY M. FAXON . . . . . *Treasurer*
HARVEY MACARTHUR . . . . . *Secretary*
PHILIP T. YOUNG . . . . . *Asst. Secretary*

Directors

HENRY M. FAXON — DELCEVARE KING — ALVA MORRISON
JAMES F. YOUNG — HENRY H. FAXON
CLARENCE BURGIN — C. RODGERS BURGIN

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy, Massachusetts
AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Hotel SOMERSET
Ross W. Thompson, President
Commonwealth Ave. at the Fenway
BOSTON
5 Minutes from The Mother Church
Rates: $3 up Single, $5 up Double
Special Monthly Rates
George Sanford, Manager
Formerly of Hotel Sheraton

LONgwood 3005
AUTO REPAIRING
BODY WORK—PAINTING
Expert Motor and Ignition Work
Official Brake and Light Station
All work guaranteed
H. W. JOHNSON & CO., INC.
276 HUNTINGTON AVENUE BOSTON

NEW Tuxedos For Rental
READ & WHITE
111 SUMMER ST. BOSTON
Woolworth Bldg. Providence, R. I.
Agents in every N. E. City

Port of Boston 1935 Advance Forecasts New Maritime Era; Shipping Facilities Improved

Old Boston tarbacks and all who feel the thrill of a harbor full of ships, rejoice today with the news that once again the Port of Boston is coming into its own and winning for itself a secure position among the harbors of the world, as confirmed by figures for 1935 now being released.

Much credit for the great upsweep of the past year in the tonnage handled by the port and the promise for an even greater gain in the future is being given to the untiring efforts of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Constant pressure has been put upon State, Federal and Army officials to increase the allotments for marine improvements along the Massachuetts coast and the result has been increased facilities and added inducements to use the Port of Boston and its associated waterways.

Outstanding Work

Perhaps the most outstanding achievement of the association, according to F. S. Davis, manager of the organization, is the obtaining of prompt federal action in dredging a mooring basin 2000 feet long, 300 feet wide and 25 feet wide at the eastern end of the Cape Cod Canal for the mooring of vessels which are unable to pass through the canal in inclement weather. At the same time the army officers approved a straight channel from Buzzards Bay to the canal. A greater flow of traffic through the canal has consequently resulted, many of the ships which used to go around the cape now prefer its shorter route.

A less tangible but equally fruitful result has been the campaign of education in regard to the port's accessibility and superb facilities for handling even the greatest volume of traffic. The association has expended much effort in bringing to the eyes of the businessmen of Boston the dollar and cents value of the port. Goods can be handled much cheaper here than in New York due to the fact that no tugs are needed to warp ships to the piers. The vessels can dock under their own steam and unload their cargoes in a relatively shorter length of time.

Ability to Handle Ships

A few facts show the ability of the Port of Boston to handle all cargo problems. It is the only harbor in America at which both the Normandie and the Queen Mary can dock at the same time, said Mr. Davis. It also claims the largest drydock in the Western Hemisphere, the largest wool storage warehouse in the world and a modern, up-to-date fish pier. The wharves are at a distance of only six miles from the open ocean, whereas New York is double the distance. The past few years have seen the quarantine area doubled at a cost of $1,000,000.

A large part of the increase in the traffic of the port has been registered in the outlying area, such as Chelsea Creek and Fore River. In 1920 the total tonnage handled at Fore River was 129,000 tons, in 1935 it was 1,242,000 tons. Much of this may be due, however, to military tonnage at the Fore River Shipyards.

Increase in Shipping

An increase of 165 steamers in 1935 over the previous year was registered by the port as having entered. Exports increased from $14,343,108 in 1934 to $23,117,222 in 1935. Imports also showed a marked increase, being 19½ per cent larger in 1935 than in 1934. A like increase is expected by port authorities for this year, especially in view of the fact that the Dollar Line has just announced it will run three ships directly between Boston and the Orient. This is in addition to the regular round-the-world service upon which Boston is a port of call. These three ships will be combination freight and passenger ships. With the increased tonnage into Boston the Maritime Association is going to ask the Government to make a survey and study for a new combination cargo and passenger pier.

Instituted in 1921 and affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce, the Maritime Association's purpose is to collect and disseminate marine information. In addition it regularly inspects the lighthouses, channels, etc., of Boston Harbor. It also studies all marine legislation and its application to Boston.

Service Maintained

The association maintains a Marine News Service, which reports through a Harbor Telephone Service the movement of all vessels in and out of the harbor. It has a teletype service with the headquarters at the Cape Cod Canal. Once a year it published a book containing detailed information of the port's activities, which is sent to all parts of the world.

The program outlined by the association for 1936 includes the fight to have the ports of the United States given equal rights with the ports of Canada in regard to Canadian imports from foreign nations coming in through American ports. It will also continue to oppose the St. Lawrence Waterways Treaty. The association hopes to obtain from the Federal Government 10 new icebreakers for the outlying sections of the harbor, which are always the first to freeze up.

Being a 'Prexy's' Daughter Proves Interesting

By a Staff Photographer

Catherine Dennis — Suzanne Davis — Ruth Warfield
Mary Capen

Daughters of College Presidents, Students at Radcliffe College

There are four of them at Radcliffe and they all agree that although the position has its difficulties it also has its compensations in the many invaluable contacts they make.

Being the daughter of a college president breeds reticence if nothing else. Attesting to this fact were four young women who had been rounded up from their various advanced studies in Radcliffe's graduate school to have their pictures taken. For each of them is the daughter of a "prexy."

Miss Ruth Breckenridge Warfield, who was born on one college campus and was brought up and graduated on another, seemed quite at home in an interview.

Miss Warfield's father, Dr. Ethelbert D. Warfield is the dean of American college presidents in length of service and over a period of nearly half a century he has been head of three institutions—Wilson and Lafayette Colleges in Pennsylvania, and Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Interesting but Difficult

"Being the daughter of a college president is extremely interesting but a very difficult experience," said Miss Warfield. "You entertain many delightful people — writers, musicians, explorers and others who come to lecture or to entertain the students. And you keep meeting them later again and again. We never go abroad without running across our friends in the most unexpected places. I wouldn't take anything for what all this has meant to me.

"Yet, of course, one cannot expect to be as free as the ordinary undergraduate, for so much more is expected in that position."

But she denied that the experience had been confining. Asked whether it might compare with being a minister's daughter, she smiled.

Father Was a Minister

"Well, you see," she said with a smile, "Wilson and Lafayette, where we were previously, are both under the Presbyterian Church, and my father is also a minister!

"Father always encouraged great women to come to Wilson for important occasions, instead of turning exclusively to men for addresses," Miss Warfield went on. "The college conferred its first honorary degree three years ago upon Miss Jane Addams, and she gave the graduates one of her unforgettable talks."

Since graduation, Miss Warfield has been teaching English at the Erskine School, as well as studying at Radcliffe.

Just because one doesn't happen to attend the college where one's father is president doesn't necessarily mean that the connection with officialdom is entirely severed.

Worries About Father's Speech

Father may be invited down to give an address on the event of daughter's graduation, as one of these young women described. Then the tables are turned. For instead of the traditional parental concern for the daughter's poise on her big day, the graduate finds that her father's forthcoming speech is very much on her mind.

"It couldn't have been a nicer commencement,' I thought—after it was all over," one of the girls admitted, recalling such an experience.

Miss Catherine E. Dennis, a graduate of Earlham College, where her father is president, hopes to complete her requirements for a Master's degree in French this year to prepare her for teaching.

Went to Women's College

Neither of the remaining two students—Miss Mary Capen or Miss Suzanne C. Davis—attended colleges administered by their fathers, because Miss Capen's father, Dr. Samuel P. Capen, had not yet been made Chancellor of Buffalo University when she decided to go to Radcliffe, but was director of the American Council of Education, and Miss Davis's father, Dr. Harry N. Davis, is president of the Stevens Institute of Technology for Men, in Hoboken, N. J.

Miss Davis is doing advanced work in the field of vocational guidance, while Miss Capen's field is Government, with special emphasis on German political theory. She has already done teaching work in the Park School, Baltimore, Maryland.

Potato's Place Asserted in Remade Agriculture Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine said yesterday potatoes would be included on an equal basis with other commodities in any agricultural program taking the place of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Andrew J. Beck, Washburn, Maine, potato grower, returned to Maine after conferences with members of the Maine congressional delegation and with Representative Warren (D-NC), author of the Potato Control Act. Mr. Brewster said he was "well pleased with the consideration being given potatoes in the new farm program."

Mr. Beck attended a conference of farm leaders here last week called to discuss a program to take the place of the crop control program invalidated by the Supreme Court.

Earlier in the day Mr. Brewster, at a White House conference, said he received the President's assurance that the Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project would be completed. The President has authorized an additional $2,000,000 for the project, although it has not yet been released by the Comptroller-General.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

Massachusetts

New Bedford—Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

900kc-WBZ-333m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 **Philharmonic Cham-**	Network dramatic	Flash Gordon.....	Hits and Encores:
5:15 **ber Orchestra**.....	sketch; talk.....	Carl Moore's Orch.	records inter-
5:30 "The Singing Lady"..	NBC vocalist.....	"Jack Armstrong"	spersed with shop-
5:45 Little Orphan Annie..	Dansant; music...	"Dick Tracy," sk..	ping talks.....
6:00 News; Supper Show..	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	Benay Venuta; or-
6:15 Songs in the Night...	News; records.....	"Musicalities"; so-	News of Youth ...
6:30 News; features.....	"Better Homes"...	loists; orchestra..	Dramatic sketch..
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC male quartet	Radio Rendezvous.	News Service.....
7:00 "Easy Aces" sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Myrt and Marge"	Amateur program,
7:15 20th Century Ideas...	"Popeye" sketch..	Buddy Clark; orch.	Col. Jay C. Flip-
7:30 Lum and Abner.....	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch..	pen, conductor...
7:45 Nature League.....	Strange Facts.....	**Beake Carter, news**	Amateur program,
8:00 Crime Clues: Spencer	Leo Reisman's Or.;	**"Lavender and Old**	Col. Jay C. Flip-
8:15 Dean sketch.....	soloists; speaker..	**Lace"; soloists**	pen, conductor...
8:30 Edgar Guest in "Wel-	Wayne King and	**Lawrence Tibbett,**	Music for Today:
8:45 come Valley".....	his orchestra	**baritone; orchestra**	soloists; trio ....
9:00 Ben Bernie's Orch.;	N.T.G. & his Girls:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Stevens's Orch....
9:15 Slins and Bailey.....	comedy; orchestra	Walter O'Keefe...	News Service .....
9:30 **Helen Hayes in "The**	**"Jumbe"; extrava-**	**Fred Waring and**	**Bruins - Toronto**
9:45 **New Penny"; orch...**	**ganza; music.....**	**his Pennsylvani-**	**hockey game, by**
10:00 Wendell Hall.....	**Sigmund Romberg;**	**ans; soloists and**	**Ryan and Adams**
10:15 **"New Deal Spending"**	**soloists; orchestra**	**chorus; piano duo**	Hod Williams and
10:30 **WBZA Players from**	Joe Reichman and	**Dramatized news..**	his orchestra.....
10:45 Springfield studio....	his orchestra	Spotlight Revue....	Talk, F. B. Sayre.
11:00 Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Ozzie Nelson and
11:15 Kay Fayre, songs.....	Sports; music.....	Jack Fisher's Orch.	his orchestra.....
11:30 Harold Stern and	Little Jack Little..	Anson Weeks's Or.	Meyer Davis's Or-
11:45 his orchestra.....	NBC organist.....	Jan Garber's Orch.	chestra .....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Army Band.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF), Music Guild: American Society of Ancient Instruments concert.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: Geography.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
4:00 WAAB (WABC), Curtis Institute of Music program.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band Symphony Orchestra concert.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ), NBC Concert Orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rendezvous: Charlie Leland; soloists; Clyde Lucas's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), Frank Simon's Concert Band: narrator.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jack Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), NBC Cinema Theater: sketches; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orchestra.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Peggy Cochrane, music hall star, from London.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), NBC Music Guild: Gordon String Quartet; piano soloist.
10:45 WBZ (WJZ), "The Band Goes to Town": Ella Logan; swing band.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (WBZ) (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
8:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also Lionel Barrymore in "Return of Peter Grimm." 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

EXETER — Dick Powell and Ann Dvorak in "Thanks a Million." 2:30, 6:15, 9:04. Also "Music Is Magic." 2:25, 5:10, 7:55.

UNIVERSITY—Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish." 3:25, 6:25, 9:35. Margaret Sullavan in "So Red the Rose." 1:50, 5:55, 8:05.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:40, 7:10, 9:35. Tomorrow: Jean Harlow and Spencer Tracy in "Riffraff." Also "The Lone Wolf Returns."

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

METROPOLITAN—Gladys Swarthout and John Boles in "Rose of the Rancho." 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: Musical Variety Show. "Lights and Shadows," with the 3 Weire Brothers, Ray Heatherton and others. Elida Ballet.

TREMONT—Warner Oland in "Chan in Shanghai." 9, 11:43 a. m., 2:42, 5:41, 8:40. Clark Gable and Joan Crawford in "Chained." 10:10 a. m., 1:09, 4:08, 7:07, 10:06. Tomorrow: Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever." Also "She Married Her Boss," with Claudette Colbert.

MODERN — Shirley Temple in "Littlest Rebel." 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

BOSTON—Barbara Stanwyck in "Red Salute." 11:08 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:41, 10:32. Stage: Hollywood cast including Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable, Armida, Joe Morrison and others.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." Fenway: 2:03, 4:44, 7:45, 10:06. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:17, 7, 9:41. Also "Broadway Hostess." Fenway: 12:15, 3:31, 6:12, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:12, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Thanks a Million." 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Storm Over the Andes." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

MEMORIAL—Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 10:16 a. m., 12:29, 2:42, 4:55, 7:08, 9:21.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Winter Magic." "The Lady in Red." "Krazy Kat." "Playgrounds." and news reels.

Music

STEINERT HALL—Recital of modern music for violoncello and piano by Joseph Malkin and Nicolas Slonimsky. 8:30.

AGASSIZ THEATER (Radcliffe College) — Concert by Yves Chardon, cellist; Frederic Tillotson, pianist, and Rulon Robison, tenor, given under the auspices of the faculty of the Longy School of Music. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Other Events

ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES—Meeting of the Friends of China, Inc. Address on "Thrilling Phases of Changing China," by Dr. George L. Davis. Open to the public. 28 Newbury Street. 8.

ZONTA CLUB — Lecture on "Current Events" by Mrs. Claude V. Gilson, Colonial Cooking School. 234 Boylston Street. 6:15.

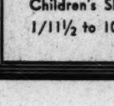
HOTEL VENDOME—Parents' Institute, under the auspices of the Nursery Training School. 7.

BOSTON CREDIT MEN'S ASSOCIATION—Annual meeting and dinner. Address on "Prosperity in 1936?" by James R. Bancroft, Boston Chamber of Commerce. 6.

Tomorrow

Music

HOTEL STATLER BALLROOM—Recital by Josef Hofmann, pianist. The fourth in the series of Boston morning musicales. 11 a. m.



Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Egyptian Art" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL —Registration, meetings and annual dinner of the New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers. 9. Also meetings and dinner of the Procter & Gamble Distributing Company. 9:30.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A.—Annual conference of the Division of American Citizenship and Inter-Racial Unity, under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. 40 Clarendon Street. 10:30

Tidy Salaries For Officials Of Bay State Groups

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Insurance companies, banks, manufacturing plants and newspapers were prominent among Massachusetts organizations paying salaries ranging from $15,000 to $50,000 during 1934.

A list prepared by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau from returns submitted by corporations was withdrawn by the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee before reporters could make a complete copy of it. Outstanding on the partial list was the First National Bank of Boston, which paid 17 officials salaries ranging between $16,000 and $42,000, and two salaries of $70,000 previously announced.

Dumaine Gets $60,000

A textile executive, F. C. Dumaine, received $20,000 as treasurer of the Amoskeag Company and $40,000 as treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

Harris G. Leroy collected a salary of $15,080 as executive secretary of the Boys Club of Boston.

A suburban newspaper, the Malden Evening News, Inc., paid Frank A. Bayrd $38,183 as its treasurer.

The tart, red berries growing along the South Shore and Cape Cod yielded Marcus L. Urann $20,000 as president of Cranberry Canners, Inc.

Brewers Pay Well

The Croft Brewing Company, of Boston, paid R. P. Bischoff, its president, $16,691, and Walter J. Croft, vice-president, $18,555, while Haffenreffer & Co. paid T. C. Haffenreffer, its president-treasurer, $46,425.

Edward M. Fettes drew $44,233 as president of the Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company of Millis, while Raymond W. Hefferman and Daniel J. Danahy drew $30,000 each as president and treasurer, respectively, of the H. H. Brown Shoe Company of Worcester.

William M. Butler, former United States Senator, received a salary of $20,000 as president-receiver of the Hoosac Mills.

A woman, Mary H. Costello, received $18,200 as president of the Lowell Sun Company.

Frederick H. Prince, wealthy sportsman, now a resident of Newport, R. I., received a $50,000 salary as president of the Chicago Stockyards Company of Boston.

TARTAN LUXURY FOR ONE GUINEA

21/- brings you a magnificent Travelling Rug of genuine "Frazers of Perth" quality. Made of Pure Scottish cheviot wool, deeply fringed, beautifully soft and warm, and available in genuine colours of 36 Scottish clans. Size 60" x 72" weighing 3½ lbs. Post free in Great Britain. Mail Order Department C.

FRAZERS OF PERTH LTD.
SCOTCH TWEED WAREHOUSE PERTH

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

Smart Styles for
Autumn and Winter
in
"Alba" Sportswear

Garments of TRUE WORTH and DISTINCTIVE and CHARMING DESIGN including jumper suits and cardigan suits in FINEST QUALITY BOTANY WOOL. Beautiful coloured list showing the latest in AUTUMN AND WINTER fashions sent free on request.

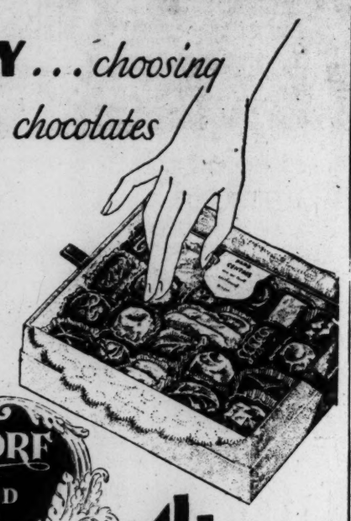
OTHER SPECIALITIES

Ladies' Department	Men's Department
Day and Evening Gowns	Underwear
Coats and Costumes	Hosiery
Hosiery and Underwear	Shirts
Lingerie	Sportswear

GREENSMITH DOWNES
Limited
133-134 George Street, EDINBURGH
and at 1 Bell Street, ST. ANDREWS
Agent for "BRAEMAR" KNITWEAR

IT'S EASY... choosing
these delectable chocolates

—but not simple to say which one is nicest. The hard centres in Buff cups vie with the soft in Brown for favour. The Waldorf box is plain; the chocolates are not too rich but each one is a masterpiece of smooth chocolate, covering a centre of peculiar charm. If your Confectioners do not stock they can easily get them.



WALDORF
FASHIONED BY HAND
4- PER POUND BOX
MADE BY CARSONS LTD., GLASGOW · BRISTOL · LONDON

GLASGOW, SCOT.

A. GARDNER & SON Ltd.

Annual Sale
commences
3rd February

Phenomenal reductions in Furniture, Carpets, Curtain Materials, Bedsteads, Bedding, etc.

Vi-Spring
Marshall Mattresses

We are the original agents in the district for these luxurious mattresses. Samples always on show. Prices on application.

36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C.1

CARR'S
TABLE WATER
BISCUITS
The perfect biscuit to eat with cheese
Made only by Carr's of Carlisle, England
ON SALE IN ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
Agents: Julius Wile Sons & Co., 10 Hubert Street, New York City

GEORGE at HENRY LEE'S

Specially designed furniture has introduced a delightfully intimate atmosphere into the newly redecorated Houghton Restaurant at George Henry Lee's. Here you can enjoy an excellent 2/- Shopping Luncheon or dainty 1/- Afternoon Tea in most harmonious surroundings, with the added advantages of comfort and expert service.

BASNETT and HOUGHTON STREETS
LIVERPOOL 'Phone Royal 4181

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

You cannot do better than start the year with a visit to

IRWINS
The Modern Grocers

All our groceries are guaranteed to give satisfaction, otherwise your purchase money is refunded in full, immediately and without quibble.

Over 180 Branches
LIVERPOOL BIRKENHEAD
WALLASEY OSWESTRY
CHESTER COLWYN BAY
SOUTHPORT LYTHAM
ST. ANNES, ETC.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

Keep trim by coming to
BON MARCHE
Hairdressing Department
Fourth Floor

Water Wave	2/
Trim	1/6
Shampoo	1/6
Manicure	1/6

BON MARCHÉ
The Fashion Shop
Church and Basnett Sts. Royal 6300

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

OWEN OWEN
Present the Newest
FASHIONS for WINTER
The Sign of Straightforward Shopkeeping
OWEN OWEN Ltd.
CLAYTON SQUARE

LET IT RAIN!

SATINETTE MAC. Youthful high neck, chromium buttons and buckle. Faultlessly cut with raglan sleeves and patch pockets. In Green, White, Putty, Brown, Navy. Lengths 45-50 in..... 21/

Post Orders Accepted

Kendal Milne & Co.
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER

Glenarda

A Glenarda Coat —like 'Savile Row' —means the best London can offer to gentlemen who prefer the best.

The pure Scotch Coatings tailored by Glenarda are of such quality that only the most expensive tailors use comparable cloths.

A Glenarda Coat — individually tailored to your own requirements, in any style you prefer — and whose exclusiveness is expressed in every detail, costs from SEVEN GUINEAS.

For your next Coat, ask us for the name and address of the Glenarda House in your district.

To the Trade: The appointment of a Glenarda House in each centre is nearly completed. Application should be addressed as below.

GLENARDA CLOTHES LTD
12 Roxburghe House, 273 Regent Street, London, W.1
Telephone: Regent 5909

Wonderful Value

The "BLACKETT" Self-filling Fountain Pen. 14 ct. Gold Nib, in Black and Colours..... 5/-
The "NORTHUMBRIA" Stud-filling Fountain Pen. 14 ct. Gold Nib, price 10/6 with clip. Obtainable in Black, Mottled and Exquisite colours.
At the PEN SHOP of the North.
T. & G. ALLAN
Blackett Street, Newcastle, England

Feet foremost

FHW

FOOTWEAR FOR LADIES GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN

Ladies' Shoes 6/11 to 21/-
Gentlemen's Shoes 10/11 to 25/-
Children's Shoes 1/11½ to 10/11

Above all, F. H. W. footwear *considers* the feet—their comfort, their appearance and their protection—and you buy at "direct-from-the-factory" prices! The F. H. W. organisation is the largest in the Kingdom, retailing to the public through its own chain of footwear shops. For your next pair—visit your local F. H. W. store and you will find just what you want with a minimum of trouble.

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Ltd.
Footwear Manufacturers with over 570 Shops

Women on Juries Urged in New York Law Revision Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's crime war program, recommending legislation for the most extensive revision of the criminal law ever proposed in this State, had impressive juridical backing before the Legislature today in the annual report of the judicial council through its head, Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane, of the Court of Appeals.

The report is the council's second annual survey and supports the Governor's 60-point plan in various recommendations for constitutional amendments or statutory changes within its own province of the procedural structure in the courts.

Thus it seconds the Governor's urging for statutory changes to permit women to serve on juries and to drastically reduce jury service exemption lists, to permit the court or district attorney to comment on the failure of a defendant to take the stand, and a defendant in a criminal case to waive trial by jury.

Other recommendations have to do with the adoption of rules of civil practice concerning improper publicity in matters before the court, with specific prohibition "of the broadcasting or photographing of any proceedings in the court-room or in an area so close to the court-room as to disturb the order and decorum thereof." In addition it calls for numerous shifts in civil court administration to expedite case calendars and the empowering of the New York City magistracy to punish for "flagrant contempt."

With regard to juries, the Council would reduce mandatory exemptions from the present 15 classes of citizens to cover the following six—clergymen, lawyers, doctors and dentists, firemen and policemen, soldiers, sailors and marines and merchant sailors; would authorize women to serve as jurors under the same qualifications and exemptions as men, as tending to "greatly increase the reservoir from which representative jurors may be drawn," and would authorize the justices of the appellate division to prescribe flexible rules of civil practice for the application of the five-sixths jury verdict now approved in New York.

Crime Fighters Unite For Pact in Five States

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 14 (AP)—Crime fighters of five states today endorsed a proposed interstate compact to combat lawlessness in the Southwest.

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, joined with state officers in approving the compact of uniform laws, proposed by Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma at a crime conference here.

The compact would have the effect of abolishing state boundaries, a legal hindrance to fugitive pursuits. It was approved by representatives of Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas.

Governor Marland said another meeting would be held later to complete the plan. He was the only governor in attendance.

"The Federal Government," said Mr. Hoover, "believes that the secret of crime eradication lies in solidarity and the combined linking of all law enforcement agencies.

"Much already has been done along this line, and with every forging of a new link in this chain of co-operation, we find an added impetus in the war against the criminal."

The greatest obstacle in the path of the project, the delegates agreed, was the possible infringement of states' rights. Mr. Hoover dismissed it as a minor problem, however. He pointed out that compacts between 12 other states have been arranged through uniform laws.

Elevated Walks Urged To Aid London Traffic

(Continued from Page 1)

time, for large enough gaps in the traffic.

At Hammersmith, the A. A. explains, there is a case in point, where the one subway tunnel across the road that is provided is not used because it only aids those who want to cross between two railway stations, being almost useless to walkers who want to cross to five of the six road corners. To take the heavy pedestrian traffic, it is suggested, three subways should be built.

Would Regulate Trunk Roads

In the general matter of making the roads safer the Automobile Association is pressing forward for a national specification for trunk roads. The A. A. wants all main roads to be built to a national specification of width and safety, and for a standard of road surfaces to be applied. At present motorists may find different widths and different surfaces every few miles.

The Pedestrians Association is itself building up a new program of action. At present strict application of traffic laws is demanded.

The newly formed Professional Drivers' Association has issued a statement making suggestions for road safety rules. This association is urging the Ministry of Transport to raise the age at which persons may obtain licenses to drive motorcars, private and commercial, from 17 to 21. It is also suggested that for those who only drive for pleasure the limit should be 25.

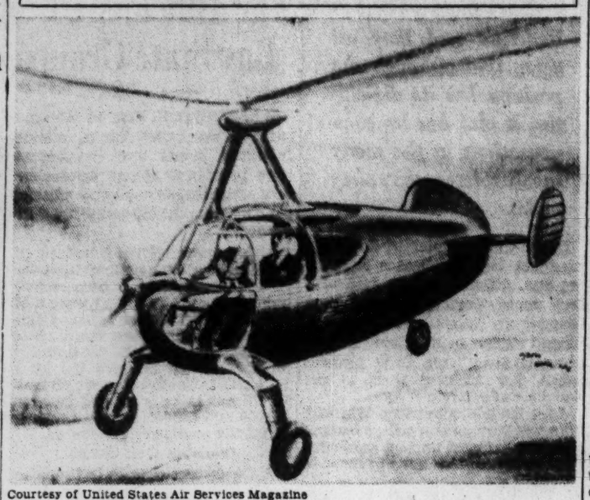
All vehicles, it is added, should have stopping and direction-indicating lights fitted, and buses should not be allowed to run in streets less than 50 feet wide.

The Order of the Road—association of drivers who have upheld records of three years' blameless driving—is pressing for compulsory braking tests, national standards for road surfaces and cross roads, more and better footpaths, railed roads, and control of pedestrians at crossings.

Democrats Show Strength

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (AP)—Democrats maintained a better than 3-to-2 lead over Republicans in the registration in Los Angeles County since the start of the year. Under a new state law all voters must re-register. Registrar William Kerr said the totals were 49,854 Democrats and 30,324 Republicans.

It Flies and It 'Creeps'



Courtesy of United States Air Services Magazine

Artist's Sketch of "Roadable Autogiro"

This New Aircraft Can Fly Through the Air or Travel Along the Ground With Equal Ease

'Roadable Autogiro' Travels Either in Air or on Land

Aviation

Where is the automobile that a person who had never driven before could step into and drive away with ease? There is none, of course, for in order to drive a car there must be a considerable amount of practice before one is accustomed to the controls. Yet an airplane is shortly to come into the aviation picture which may be easier to operate than a car, will have some automobile features and yet have none of the inherent danger in the air of going into a spin or motor failure. This is the new "roadable autogiro" which is apparently ready for commercial production by Harold F. Pitcairn, Philadelphia aircraft builder.

With the knowledge of this autogiro in the offing it is fairly reasonable to suppose that an era of personal air transportation for the amateur is about to begin, an era that may partly dispense with the automobile. This fact was heightened by the announcement over the week end that the Bureau of Air Commerce has licensed an experimental type two-seater "flivver" plane developed by Henry Ford and powered with a V-8 engine.

Many Advantages

The roadable autogiro seems to offer the flexibility features of an automobile plus the point-to-point time-saving element of flight. Thus it may be said to be an almost ideal method of travel. The individual idealistic elements would appear to be the following:

Independence of the weather.

Independence of engine failure.

Ability to move from or to field under own power.

Control under any speed.

Ability to take off from any size field.

The autogiro as originally conceived by Juan de la Cierva, its Spanish inventor, had many of these features.

Early Autogiros

Back in 1928, when Mr. Pitcairn bought his first autogiro from Juan de la Cierva, it had a lower wing which aided in lifting the craft as much as the windmill rotor on top. Since then direct control of the autogiro has been substituted by a method of tilting the rotor to ascend, descend or bank. The rotor is now the entire lifting force, though the rudder control surfaces in the rear have been made larger to give better lateral control at low speeds.

When the first autogiro, piloted by James Ray, chief giro test pilot, arrived in Boston several years ago it landed on a day when the airport was shut down completely by the weather. Through this nasty weather "Jimmie" Ray had come from Hartford, occasionally dropping through the clouds to get his direction, assuming altitude and continuing on his way. He was the only arrival at East Boston that day. This flight took place long before the roadable feature had ever been conceived.

Can Travel on Road

With the roadable feature a pilot may later descend when he is headed into thick weather, go along the road until he has outridden it, take off again and continue on his way. Under the plan conceived by Lieut.-Col. Stedman Shumway Hanks to have the states set aside landing field strips close to the major highways, the roadable feature of the autogiro would dovetail perfectly. Or in landing at a large field distant from the business center of a city the pilot may fold his giro vanes and proceed along the road. Landing in a cross wind, an autogiro pilot, to prevent a tip-over, would merely need to move his undercarriage wheels in the direction of the drift.

In the principle of autogiro flight the whirling windmill vanes perform the same function as the fixed-wing plane. The lifting effect, however, does not cease at low, or no, speed. In case of motor failure, the rotor, whose whirling is caused by the air and not the motor, continues to revolve, lowering the craft to the ground at a speed slower than a parachute fall. The giro takes most of the landing shock on its undercarriage.

"Grasshopper" Takeoff

In the new direct control giros a "grasshopper" takeoff is also incorporated. The blades, which are started whirling by a clutch geared to the motor, are speeded beyond normal revolution at a very flat incidence so that there is no lifting effect whatsoever. At this high speed the blades are suddenly changed to normal incidence, which causes the craft to leave the ground in helicopter fashion. Then, giving the motor the "gun" or throttle, the pilot creates forward flight at a good height from the ground. This feature will allow takeoffs from "postage stamp" airports, while at the same time its vertical descent will permit landings at small fields. Thus the pilot may land nearer his own home without being obliged to mingle with scheduled air traffic at big airfields.

The new autogiro does not reach unwieldy proportions to make it into a family vehicle. An increase in the rotor diameter, which increases the lift, is all that is necessary. Designs have been submitted by W. Laurence LePage, autogiro engineer, for a transport capable of carrying 10 passengers. The rotors in this craft would sweep an area of about 60 feet in diameter.

Cost Scaled Down

Cost, an important element to the ordinary citizen who contemplates flying, has been satisfactorily scaled down in the giro. A two-place experimental model, powered with a five-cylinder radial motor, gives about 20 miles to the gallon of fuel. By a simple method of pulling out two pins in the rotor blades, they may be folded in the rear like the feathers in a war bonnet and the giro parked in a regular garage. The top speed of present experimental giros is about 160 miles an hour but with streamlining, retractable landing gear and other refinements this speed may be stepped up to 200 miles an hour.

With a speed of 200 miles an hour available, the effect on the suburban boundaries of our lives is bound to be tremendous. Daily commuting from a "place in the country" located as far as 80 to 100 miles from the city will be common. With automobile tourism in its present enlarged state, the giro will extend the travel imaginations of people even farther.

Dinner on the Fly

An eight-course dinner from soup to nuts, in which the diners flew from course to course, enlivened amateur aviation circles on the holiday recently in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

The dinner, served at eight different airports in the city suburbs, was given by Richard Birchner, proprietor of the Boulevard Airport, who entertained Philadelphia children on Christmas Eve by towing a banner representing Santa Claus and his reindeer through the sky.

The 100 diners assembled in 38 planes at Patco Field, near Norristown, and proceeded in formation to Wings Field, near Chestnut Hill, for fruit cups; to Pitcairn Field for soup; to the Philadelphia Airport for spaghetti; to the Central Airport at Camden for turkey and trimmings; to the Northeast Philadelphia Field for salad; to the Flying Dutchman Field at Somerton for mince pie, and finally to the host's own Boulevard Airport for hot beverages. The meal occupied four hours between fruit cup and beverage.

Improved Light Beacons

The Department of Commerce gives considerable thought to improving its light beacons so that they may be the more readily distinguished by pilots from other ground lights. As a result the department is testing a new beacon invented by Jack B. Bartow, a Philadelphia flier, which, it is claimed, will be "picked up" much easier by aviators than earlier types. An experimental beacon now operates nightly on the roof of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

The beacon, several of which are also being installed at airports by the department, combine the advantage of the projectile type of light pencil with the wide visibility of flame-type lights.

Institute officials explain that with the older type of beacons unless a pilot passed directly through the pencils of light which they cast, when he was flying in bad weather, he was apt to miss his bearings entirely. The new Bartow beacons, however, sweep the whole sky from horizon to horizon and are therefore expected to reduce greatly the possibility of pilots losing their way when visibility is poor.

Color of Beams Varies

In addition to the rotating horizontal beam of white light the beacons send out vertical red beams. These also enable airport officials to determine the height of the "ceiling" in order to radio it to incoming pilots. The higher the ceiling, the greater the diameter of the circle of light thrown on the clouds.

Mr. Bartow is now working out an idea for improving the floodlighting of airports. At present the lights in front are so bright that they blot out those behind them in the "landing lane" by dazzling the pilot, particularly in misty weather. Mr. Bartow plans to shade the intensity of the first lights so that the whole system of landing lights is clearly visible, even in foggy weather.

Hughes Smashes Record for Flight Across Continent

(Continued from Page 1)

shattered all speed records for land planes last September when he averaged 352.46 miles an hour over a closed course near Santa Ana, Calif., brought his transcontinental flight to a perfect ending in Newark, N. J., at 12:42:10 a. m. eastern standard time.

He had taken off yesterday without public notice at 3:15 p. m. E. S. T.

Mr. Hughes said the wireless on his Northrop monoplane did not work at any time during the flight.

"I didn't talk to anyone, nobody talked to me, and I didn't take time to eat," he grinned.

Flew High to Save "Gas"

From Newark, Mr. Hughes hastened to a New York hotel but despite the strain of his flight and the hour of his arrival he insisted, "I'm feeling fine and am going out to a night club before sun-up."

The intrepid flier was proud of the performance of his speedy plane and motor.

He used a new-type super-charged radial motor, Wright Cyclone, built to army specifications.

"It develops 700 horsepower at 15,000 feet," he said, "but I flew most of the time higher up to save gas."

He carried 709 gallons of gasoline when he left Burbank and said 100 gallons were left when he landed.

"It was the biggest load ever carried in this type of a plane," he added.

Used Leased Plane

The plane, a single seat Northrop monoplane, was leased several months ago from Jacqueline Cochrane, feminine speed flier.

His route took him over Santa Fe, N. M., Kansas City, Indianapolis, and Columbus, Ohio.

"Over Santa Fe, I looked at my instruments and figured I had used about 100 gallons more gasoline than I had intended to," he recalled. "So I went to a higher altitude. "I went from Indianapolis to Columbus in 35 minutes—about 295 miles an hour. "When I reached Pittsburgh, I started pouring on the coal, and kept it up all the way to Newark."

Officials of the National Aeronautical Association confirmed Mr. Hughes's record-breaking performance.

Giant French Plane Lands at Pensacola

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 14 (AP)—The giant French seaplane Lieutenant De Vaisseau Paris arrived at Pensacola at 7:34 a. m., central standard time today, completing a transatlantic trip that began Dec. 9 at Bicarosse, France.

The plane made the last leg of the trip, a 2000-mile flight from Martinique, in slightly less than 20 hours. It will fly to Miami Friday.

Hughes' Record Official

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (AP)—Joe Nikrent, timer for the National Aeronautical Association, said he flagged Howard Hughes away yesterday at 12:15 p. m., coast time, on the flight in which Hughes set a new transcontinental speed record. The record is official, Mr. Nikrent said.

Legislators to Meet In Restored Capitol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14—The General Assembly of Virginia will hold a session in the restored capitol at Williamsburg, Jan. 18.

The two houses will convene in separate sessions there immediately after their arrival by train at 11:15 a. m. Later they will meet in joint session for appropriate exercises. The first meeting in the restored building was held in 1934 and under a bill passed at that time, the legislature agreed to meet here biennially.

A broadcast of the proceedings has been arranged for at the Williamsburg Theater. Members and their wives will be guests of the restoration for luncheon.

Air Link to Norway Pushed by Balchen

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Bernt Balchen, transatlantic flier and polar explorer, has arrived in the United States to arrange a feeder service from Norway to America with Pan American Airways officials.

Mr. Balchen, companion of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Lincoln Ellsworth in their polar expeditions, is now technical adviser to Norwegian airways. They hope to feed their passengers to Pan American from the north through England and then to the proposed southern route to America via the Azores and Bermuda. The flier, accompanied by Capt. Bjarne A. Oen, supervisor of the new $5,000,000 Oslo airport, will visit the chief American airports in the East during his stay.

Radio Stations Warned To Sign Music Contracts

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers have sent a telegraphic ultimatum to 390 broadcasting stations informing them that if by Jan. 15 they have failed to renew lapsed five-year contracts, they will be treated as infringers effective Jan. 1.

The society said it had extended to contract stations the privilege of using its copyrighted music for the period between expiration of contracts last fall and Jan. 1 and then had granted further extension cancelable on two days' notice. Publishing houses owned by Warner Brothers have been in dispute over performing rights to popular melodies which has taken many familiar tunes off the network air.

British Plan Technic Course

A seven year plan of technical education for Great Britain, to cost $60,000,000, has been announced by Oliver Stanley, president of the Board of Education.

Dawn-Dusk Flights Are Steadily Faster

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 14

SINCE Russell L. Maughan made the first "dawn to dusk" transcontinental flight, June 23, 1924, in 21h. 48m. and 30s., the record for cross-country dashes by air has been lowered with clocklike regularity almost every year.

In the last five or six years, however, have occurred the most notable increases in speed. Some of the records:

April 20, 1930—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, one-stop, Glendale, Calif., to Roosevelt Field, N. Y., 14h. 23m. 27s.

Dec. 10, 1930—Ruth Nichols, one overnight stop, Los Angeles to New York, elapsed flying time, 13h. 21m. 43s.

Sept. 4, 1931—Maj. James H. Doolittle, three stops, Burbank to Newark, 11h. 15m.

Dec. 14, 1932—Roscoe Turner, three-stop, New York to Burbank, 12h. 33m.

Sept. 24, 1933—Roscoe Turner, three-stop, Burbank to Floyd Bennett Field, N. Y., 10h. 3m. 30s.

Sept. 1, 1934—Roscoe Turner, west-east, 10h. 2m.

Jan. 14, 1936—Howard Hughes, west-east, 9h. 27m. 10s.

Japanese Face Four-Power Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

here. But all the other naval powers are strongly and unitedly opposed and unwilling to continue indefinitely discussing Japanese desires.

Foreign Office Intervened

Faced by this situation naval members of the Japanese delegation prepared last Saturday to walk out, leaving the conference immediately. Intervention of the Japanese Foreign Office subsequently succeeded in changing the surface but not the basic situation.

A hurried exchange of cables with Tokyo resulted in instructions to Admiral Osami Nogano of "no rupture, no concession." Every effort is now being made to devise a scheme whereby the Japanese can withdraw from the conference without appearing to do so.

Might Return Later

It is conceivable that the Japanese may continue to sit in the conference without participating, or temporarily withdraw and return later.

Japanese desire to avoid a sensational walkout is partly due to assurance that the other four powers would carry on regardless; perhaps partly also because of Japanese interest in various forms of qualitative limitation, particularly the question of capital ships and fortifications in the Pacific.

The Japanese are less concerned about ending the conference altogether than having it continue without them.

"No Concession; No Rupture"

While Japan continued to search via cable to Tokyo for such formula as would reconcile no concession with no rupture, British and American delegates conferred today in an atmosphere described as "most harmonious," resulting in authoritative prediction that there will be within a few days action tantamount to withdrawal by Japan, followed by a four-power conference.

The question is still unsettled whether Germany and Russia will be invited to attend officially, but it is obvious they will be drawn actively into the deliberations of the conference as soon as it begins to discuss qualitative limitations, and in the end an effort will be made for a six-power pact including them, if Japan refuses to be a party to a seven-power agreement.

Sessions Canceled

In the meantime the conference itself is idle. Three times since last Wednesday scheduled sessions have been canceled. No progress has been made since the Christmas holidays.

This might continue until a definite answer has been given by Japan—the thing the other powers have been trying most to avoid.

A break is expected momentarily. When it comes the conference should move swiftly toward a tangible attainable goal—an advance notice agreement and qualitative limitation.

Hotels

London

Opposite the British Museum

THACKERAY HOTEL

Great Russell St., London, W. C. 1

200 Rooms, Comfort and Refinement
Hot and Cold Water and Electric Fires in all Bedrooms
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 8/6
Rooms with Private Bath Room:—
Single (including Breakfast) from 11/6
Double (including Breakfast) from 19/6
Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet, "Walks in Old London," on application.
Telegrams: Thackeray, London

VISITORS TO LONDON
will find at the
Hotel REMBRANDT
Facing Victoria and Albert Museum
Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every Bedroom Hot and Cold Water Radiator and Phone. Same Management Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Pal. Rd.

PALACE HOTEL
Bloomsbury St., London, W. C. 1
Phone: Museum 4050 (15 lines)
Specially reduced En Pension terms for residents. Single rooms, 4 gns.; double rooms, 7 gns. weekly. Bed, bath, breakfast, and attendance, 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d. 250 rooms, 50 bathrooms. New beds, redecorated rooms, hot and cold water, gas fires and telephones.

Hotel Belgravia
VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1
250 Rooms with Running Water, Telephone, Heating, etc.
BED, BATH and TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST from 9/6
Telephone: Victoria 9040 (ten lines)

Hotels and Travel

New York City

INITIALS THAT IDENTIFY
... a fine hotel
Facing the Park, on the world's most beautiful Avenue, the SHERRY-NETHERLAND, convenient to shops, theatre and business districts.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, each with large Serving Pantry, are available by the day, week, month or longer
The Sherry-Netherland
Facing the Park
FIFTH AVENUE AT 59th • NEW YORK

Visit New York in the Waldorf Manner
The superlative services and sparkling gayety . . . and the distinguished setting of The Waldorf . . . are available at surprisingly low costs.
Single rooms: $5, $6, $7; double rooms: $8, $9, $10.
Convenient Location
The Waldorf is a great center of New York life, located next door to smart shops, theatres, the Grand Central Terminal, and in the most favored residential part of the city.
Boston Representative: Gordon N. Simons, The Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St. Liberty 1083
THE WALDORF ASTORIA
Park Avenue, 49th to 50th Sts.
New York City

Monitor Readers
We have a special rate for you at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath $2.00 up
Double room with bath $3.00 up
M. E. Fritz, Pres.-Treas. O. C. Boest, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes walk to The Mother Church

New York State

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
RATES
Single from $2.75
Double from $4.50
Fay B. Maroney, Manager

BUFFALO, N. Y.
HOTEL TOURAINE
$2 Single with Private Bath $1.50 with Connecting Bath
A. A. ROHRER, Manager

Washington, D. C.

On the "Avenue"
where the big parades pass and near government buildings, shops and theatres
Write for rates
The WILLARD HOTEL
Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, Man. Dir.
"The Residence of Presidents"

Georgia

Going South This Winter?
May We Suggest—
The BON AIR AUGUSTA, Georgia
Operated American and European plan. Two fine golf courses, tennis courts, splendid stables and every sport facility. Augusta is the "winter golf capital of America."
The GEN'L. OGLETHORPE SAVANNAH, Georgia
On beautiful Wilmington Island 18-hole golf course, fine fresh-water pool, dining, dancing, stable, bridle paths, tennis, fishing, etc. Open all year. Commercial rates. Free garage.
The FLEETWOOD Miami Beach, Fla.
On Beautiful Biscayne Bay. One of Miami Beach's finest hotels. Reasonable rates. European plan. Splendid food and excellent service.
DeWitt Operated Hotels
WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Board, Atlanta
MAYFLOWER, Advance NEW YORK, Schenck
SYMON-BELTMORE, Agent

England

... precious relics of a civilization 2,000 years old

survive at Bath, with architectural gems at every turn—some reminiscent of the Roman occupation; many of the fascinating 18th Century; all carefully preserved as age-long memorials of past greatness. Social and cultural entertainments abound from day to day in this modern Athens. Any information is gladly sent by John Hatton, Roman Thermae, Bath. Travel by rail from London (Paddington Station) by the mid-day G. W. R. Spa Expresses at 11:15 and 1:15 (from the Provinces by LMS and G. W. R.)
SEE BATH
There's something for everyone

GRAND PUMP ROOM HOTEL. Premier Hotel in the West. Spacious lounges. Up-to-date in every detail. Moderate, inclusive terms. 'Phone Bath 3266. 'Grams: "Pumpotel, Bath."

EMPIRE HOTEL. Facing the Abbey and Parade Gardens. One minute from the Pump Room. 100 self-contained suites and bedrooms.

PULTENEY HOTEL. Distinguished by its old-time atmosphere. Exceptional furnishing, comfort and service. Private suites. Electric fires. Hot and cold running water. 'Phone: Bath 3281/2/3.

SPA HOTEL. 9 acres beautiful grounds. Golf course adjacent. Every modern comfort. Motor (free) to Pump Room (3 mins.). Week-end terms. 'Phone: Bath 4224-5. 'Grams: "Spaotel Bath."

WESTCLIFF HALL
SIDMOUTH, DEVON
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Beautiful position in own grounds and adjoining the famous CONNAUGHT GARDENS. Magnificent sea views. Every modern convenience. Lift. Lock-up garages. Own farm produce.

Switzerland

PONTRESINA (ENGADINE)
6000 feet above sea.
Hotel Languard
"A Home Away from Home"

Indiana

In Indianapolis
HOTEL LINCOLN
400 Rooms 400 Baths
Rates from $2.50
Nationally Famous for Travelers' Service

Wisconsin

In MILWAUKEE
STOP AT
HOTEL JUNEAU
807-15 EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE
At the Lake Front—half block from North Western Depot and Juneau Park
RATES: All Modern Rooms, $1.00 to $2.50. Weekly rates $4 and up
RESTAURANT—*Popular Prices*

St. Louis

HOTEL KINGS-WAY
in ST. LOUIS
On the very edge of magnificent Forest Park. Cool, airy rooms, spacious lounges, sumptuous dining room, a Tavern Grill of atmosphere and charm. Rates reasonable
WEST PINE AT KINGSHIGHWAY
Opposite Forest Park
(Under Schimmel Direction)

See Also....
Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Travel

BY RAIL TO FLORIDA
NO CRATING—NO BOTHER
ONE RAILROAD TICKET
(costing only 3.6 cents per mile) and 2 additional first-class railroad tickets at prevailing low fares transports the car and 2 passengers.
Passenger trains of the United States during the first six months of 1935 carried 8,600,000,000 passengers 1 mile without the loss of a single life!
SHIP YOUR AUTO-TRAVEL BY TRAIN
Consult your local agent or
J. H. Johnson, N.E.A., 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone Liberty 2112.
Atlantic Coast Line
THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH

ST. LOUIS
Enjoy the splendid Wabash through service BETWEEN ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Also between Detroit and Chicago. All trains are air-conditioned.
The famous Banner Blue Limited, between St. Louis and Chicago, operates on a 5½ hour schedule.
Ask any Wabash representative for further information or write H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.
WABASH

NORWAY
DIRECT short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany
For sailings, rates, etc. apply to
Norwegian America Line
24 State Street, New York

GO THE SUNSHINE ROUTE
to the South Seas
From Vancouver and Victoria to Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia. Fares surprisingly low.
Canadian Australasian Line

San Francisco

Hotel Californian
TAYLOR at O'FARRELL
SAN FRANCISCO
Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio. $2.00 and $2.50 ONE; $3.00 and $3.50 TWO; $4.00 Twin Beds, TWO. Downtown Christian Science church in same block. P. Tremain Loud, Mgr.
San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Down town. Moderate rates for high-class accommodations, beginning at $1.50 without bath. $2.00 with bath. Excellent meals. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Los Angeles

Hotel Trinity
9th and Grand Ave., Los Angeles
350 Rooms
$2.00 with Bath—$1.50 without
Monthly rates from $20 to $45

Kansas City, Mo.

THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL
36th and Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri
Conveniently located away from downtown noise.
"Luxury, Refinement, Service Unexcelled"
All Rooms with Bath
$2.00 Up Single; $3.00 Up Double
Cafe in Connection
HOMER C. CARRIER, Manager

A Wise Selection!
Rates $2 to $4
Pickwick HOTELS
Kansas City—San Francisco—San Diego

HOTEL PRESIDENT
450 Rooms of Comfort—all with bath. Garages in connection. Ideally located. Shops and theaters next door. Coffee shop. Excellent cuisine. from $2.50
14th and Baltimore
PERCY STERRETT, Man. Director
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor is pleased to announce that beginning Monday, January 27, 1936, the Monitor will daily publish enlarged editions for Boston and New England. Besides augmented coverage, the new editions will embody journalistic advances in news presentation and typography.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, U. S. A.

Schools — Colleges
Home Study

The Motion Picture as 'Supplementary Reading'

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Guided Study of Movies

Schools Teaching Critical Appreciation

By Millicent Taylor

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TURNING the neighborhood movie theater into a laboratory for the motivated study of great classics in the English language—this is not only a possibility but now a fact in some of the English classes of American high schools. "What shall we do about the movies?" as a question rather helplessly asked, and regretfully left unanswered, is going out of date. Something is being done. Not a little credit, furthermore, is due to the able work first of the National Council of Teachers of English and now of the National Education Association through its Motion Picture Committee of the Department of Secondary Education. Helpful teaching material and study guides sponsored by the committee are being published at intervals for the study of new films of outstanding literary interest.

Of course something had to be done, and many a teacher of English recognizing the motion picture as a marvelous teaching medium has long yearned to find help in knowing just what. I can remember working out countless questions and theme subjects, collecting pictures, background material and such technical information as was then available (and it wasn't much) with which to enable a class to get additional thrills out of those books on their college reading list that were at that time to be seen as motion pictures. Even that little, connecting college preparatory reading with the great adventure of the movies, was of double value. The book itself, no matter what it was, came alive to those boys and girls. They must discuss every angle of it. They must dream over it, reproduce it in acting, draw scenery, analyze characters, discuss the costumes, social customs and historical background. On the other hand, they took to the picture something of the critical standard they had formed in English class under teacher guidance. Before this, they had gone to all movies with no pretense of standards, no critical judgment. After this, never was it quite the same—and perhaps this is one answer, at least, to "What shall we do about the movies?"

Use of Modern Materials

Those who judge the schools by what they used to be, think them highly insulated, academic vacuums, the world of blackboards and notebooks having little to do with life as she is lived. The man or woman who has had in late years slight contact with the modern school would be astonished, today, at the tremendous interest in modern life that is reflected in many a classroom. Radio, motion pictures, airplanes, industrial development, all play their part as "textbook" material.

Teachers know that most children will go to the movies anyway. They know that the movies will produce more and more of whatever is proving popular with the movie-going public. The movies are with us, says the modern teacher, let us help to make them better. Let us use them for what they can contribute to the education of the children.

In February, 1935, a dynamic 10-point program was adopted by the National Education Association.

1. To develop suggestive new units of classroom instruction on the critical appreciation of motion pictures in all secondary subjects from the junior high school to the junior college, supplementing the pioneer units already developed by the National Council of Teachers of English.
2. To formulate children's standards for judging films and to determine wherein they differ from adult standards.
3. To evolve methodologies for teaching motion-picture standards in relation to all educational subjects, including especially the social studies, music, art, the physical sciences, and foreign languages.
4. To co-operate with public libraries by utilizing the stimulating influence that photoplays have on reading.
5. To co-operate with theaters and community committees in an effort to unify programs by eliminating the twin evils of "double billing" and "mixed billing," and by suggesting suitable programs for "family nights," and matinees for young folks.
6. To oppose legislation which attempts to solve the cinema problem by artificial censorship.
7. To publish lists of films worthy of discussion at various levels, from the junior high school to the junior college, together with suggestive study guides for selected pictures, supplementing those of the National Council of Teachers of English.
8. To co-operate in the preparation of visual aids for classroom use, including miniature sets of stills, glass slides, short talking-picture subjects dealing with elements of appreciation, and other films.
9. To encourage experiments in motion-picture work and to maintain an experimental attitude at all times.
10. To evaluate and list worthwhile classroom films as well as theatrical films, and to determine where progress lies in the administration of visual education.

Experimentation Going On

Photoplay appreciation experiments in widely scattered localities throughout the United States have been going on for some time. The first report of these experiments, "Photoplay Appreciation in American High Schools," by William Lewin of Newark, N. J., was reviewed on this page on Dec. 15, 1934.

The release of a number of films based upon books on the school reading lists—films with authentic settings and staging—has led the Motion Picture Committee of the N. E. A. to recommend the preparation of additional photoplay study guides of the type being used in these experiments. Under the general editorship of Max J. Herzberg of the Weequahic High School, Newark, these study guides are available through the Educational and Recreational Guides, Inc., 125 Lincoln Avenue, Newark, N. J., at 15 cents each, or when bought in quantity or subscribed for by the series, for less. Already in print or soon to be published are guides on the following: Romeo and Juliet, A Tale of Two Cities, Mutiny on the Bounty, Ivanhoe, Captains Courageous, Knights of the Round Table, Mary of Scotland, Marie Antoinette, Little Lord Fauntleroy, Quality Street, The Good Earth, Les Miserables, Midsummer Night's Dream, Last Days of Pompeii, Scrooge, and The Three Musketeers.

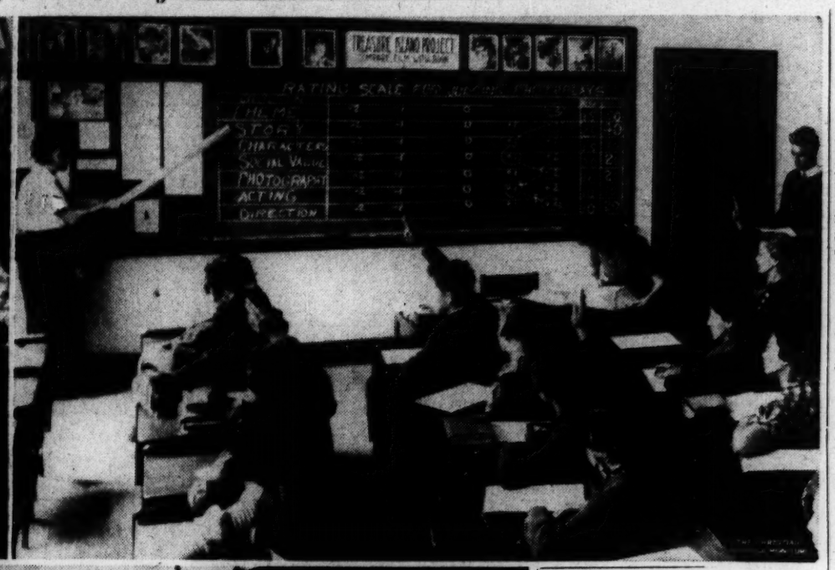
Prepared By Educators

These study guides are prepared by educators, well illustrated and attractive in format. In the case of a historical story, the authentic background is discussed and suggested comparisons made with the screen production. The pupil is helped, through information, photographs and questions, to analyze the setting and social customs. Fascinating technical points in the production of the movie are given. Then follow sections on the study of the dramatic values, the characters, with questions, suggestions for further study, for writing, etc. Where deemed advisable the Motion Picture Committee indicates that the film is to be studied by a special group, as in the case of "Mutiny on the Bounty," where the study is for "senior students."

A guide to the story of the screen version of "Anna Karenina," prepared by William Lewin, marks a further extension of the study material to be had. This is the first of a new series of guides, prepared as a basis for adult discussion. "While the material presented in it may be found useful in Junior Colleges," writes Mr. Lewin, "it is intended primarily for older college and university students, discussion clubs and the like."

Teachers' handbooks go with some of the guides, and for the pupils a sheet of "miniature stills," small pictures from the photoplay that they can put into their notebooks. These "stills" (the twelve for "A Tale of Two Cities" lie before me as I write) are accompanied by questions based on character study, plot study, social situations study, historical background study. I quote a question for each to illustrate the sort asked: "Tell all you can about this man—as you deduce the facts from his face." "Why does Sidney Carton help Charles Darnay?" 'What effect have tyranny and oppression on people's emotions?" "What was the Bastille? Why was it stormed? Why does France celebrate the event?"

Probably we all wish the movies were better. They have for the child so vivid an appeal, they seem to him so real, that as teaching material they form a medium we would be foolish indefinitely to postpone using. I am convinced that the recognition of this fact is a genuine step in their improvement. On the other hand we need to appreciate, too, the improvement which is constantly being made. "What, then, shall we do about the movies?" Let us stop bemoaning them; and instead let us study this new medium, help in the forming of higher critical standards, spread abroad our appreciation of good films, and make use of them in our classes and our clubs as fully as their worth may justify.



Upper Row: Left—On Board H. M. S. Bounty, 25 Miles Off the California Coast, Gathering Material for a Study Guide to the Screen Version of "Mutiny on the Bounty." Left to Right, Frank Lloyd, Director; Clark Gable, Dr. William Lewin, Chairman of the Motion Picture Committee of the Department of Secondary Education of the N. E. A., the Organization Sponsoring the Guides, and Charles Laughton. Right—A Class at Weequahic High School, Newark, N. J., Studying and Rating a Photoplay. Lower Row: Left—A Corner of the Library at the Same School. Right—Dr. and Mrs. Lewin Gathering Material for the Study Guide to the Photoplay "The Last Days of Pompeii," Which Was Recently Completed by Ernest D. Lewis of the Evander Childs High School, New York

Lives On a Ranch

Arizona

Dear Chairman and Fellow Round Tablers:

Having been around the sun 30 times I appreciate the privilege recently given Monitor readers of like achievements to take part in the interesting discussions that go on at this "table." We might say this privilege is an act of peace on the part of the Second Party toward the Third, Fourth, etc. Parties; bringing home the fact that peace, in other words, generosity, understanding, appreciation of viewpoints, and other acts of neighborliness—between the tens is important and to be prompted at all times, just as peace between nations.

Extending neighborhood boundaries through letters with Monitor enthusiasts has been a favorite activity of mine for several years. I feel that it is a most enjoyable way of gaining a colorful knowledge of one's fellow world-citizens, their customs and environments. Certainly I have had many interesting and friendly "chats" with many fine people in various parts of the earth.

I live on a ranch in southwestern Arizona, and will be glad to describe it and the surrounding country to any of you. My hobbies are landscape painting, gardening and writing. Thank you for the pleasure of being with you today.

(Miss) A. M. H.

♪ ♪ ♪

That's all for today. But we'll assemble next Tuesday for another international exchange. And as Little Cat says on the Children's Page, "What fun! What fun!"

Cheerio

Chairman

Educational Films Survey

A survey to list all motion pictures which have an educational value is being conducted jointly by the U. S. Office of Education (Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner) and the American Council on Education in Washington. This includes not only the strict classroom film, but subjects useful to medical students, scientific workers, vocational classes, CCC camps, teachers and other specialized educational groups. The survey is being made under a grant from the General Education Board (Rockefeller) and is part of the work being carried on by the American Council on Education in connection with its sponsorship of the proposed American Educational Film Institute—The Massachusetts Teacher.

Reading List

"GOOD Reading," the reading list for college students and adults prepared by the College Reading Commitee of the National Council of Teachers of English has just appeared in a new and revised edition. The list, edited by 38 college professors under the chairmanship of Prof. Atwood H. Townsend of New York University, includes over 1500 interesting books worth knowing from Homer to Pearl Buck, each briefly described and classified by period and type. An innovation is a notation after many of the books to show their relative popularity with college professors and among undergraduates.

Avoiding the claim of having chosen the 100 "best books" of the world, the committee has selected "one hundred significant books" for a special list. Among the modern American authors represented in the list are James Branch Cabell, Willa Cather, Theodore Dreiser, Hamlin Garland, Sinclair Lewis, Eugene O'Neill, Upton Sinclair, Lincoln Steffens, and Edith Wharton.

That there is considerable divergence between what professors think students ought to read and what the students themselves like to read is indicated by lists given of the 50 books most often recommended on reading lists of 55 colleges and the 50 books given preference by 1638 students in 53 colleges. "The Return of the Native" is the only book appearing in the first five choices on both lists. College lists give the leading places to "Pride and Prejudice," "The Return of the Native," and "The Scarlet Letter," while students' first three preferences are the more modern books, "The Good Earth," "The Forsyte Saga," and "Arrowsmith." "Good Reading" may be ordered from the National Council of Teachers of English, 211 West Sixty-eighth Street, Chicago, at 20 cents for a single copy, $1.80 a dozen.

Youth Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE glad to introduce to you first today an English girl who is a student at the Royal College of Art. She brings to the Round Table an interest that has not been discussed before, and will add to our numbers, we hope, a group of artists and art lovers.

And do notice her comments on her impressions of American life as gained from the motion picture. As you read today the articles on this page dealing with the study of the movies, we hope you will give some thought to the importance of building up among young people a high standard of critical judgment in regard to the motion picture. You see it has international repercussions.—CHAIRMAN.

♪ ♪ ♪

England

Dear Chairman:

I have watched the formation of your admirable Round Table scheme with the very greatest interest and I think the extension of your correspondence a great idea. I always used to read the letters of the Mail Baggers with joy, and often wondered why there were so few letters from art students.

I am a student at one of the largest art schools in England, the Royal College of Art in South Kensington, London. Here are gathered students from provincial art schools all over the British Isles and from many of the dominions and colonies. Indeed South Kensington is a curious district of London altogether. Every morning between 9 and 10 a. m. there emerges from the underground and buses a very steady stream of young people who attend various colleges in this locality. There are the Royal Colleges of Science, Music, Organists, Art, and the School of Needlework and various sections of the London University including the library. All these colleges have been planned in close conjunction with the large museums which are also here, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Science Museum, the Indian Museum, the Natural History Museum and the new beautiful building of the Geological Museum opened recently. All these imposing buildings help to form a very fine district which we owe to the consort of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert. He it was who first imagined these broad streets and pleasant gardens and collections of international interest, and it is very curious to note that he founded them on the proceeds of the great exhibition in near-by Hyde Park. The Royal Albert Hall and the Albert Memorial are here in his memory but they are small memorials compared to the whole great work which he conceived here.

London must be the most amusing and interesting place in the world and if anybody likes to write and challenge that statement I'll gladly try to prove it.

I live alone in London during term time but my home is in the country. I know England pretty well in parts and also often spend my holidays in Germany, a country for which I have a great affection and on which I love to discourse.

I have long been interested in American life, first, I must admit, I was rather scornful and intolerant owing to having received all my ideas from cinemas but after I had read the Monitor a few years I began to see there was a good deal more in America in which to be interested and that my former ideas were as childish as those of foreigners who think London is always blotted out by fog!

I am interested in a large number of topics and would like to write to somebody in a university or a large art school. There are so many thousands of things about which I want to know. You know somebody ought to write a small vocabulary of the English equivalent of some of your American terms, "sophomore," "cookie," "pecan." These all bring vague pictures to my mind, and are probably all wrong! Please hasten to enlighten my ignorance and perhaps I may be able to reciprocate. My family travels a good deal and I know a good many European countries and capitals by repute, talk and photographs, if not by direct contact. I am interested in books, art (all branches, but am in the Design School myself), mountaineering, travel, international affairs, the theater and the ballet, in fact most things, except perhaps, let it be whispered—baseball!

In conclusion I wish the Round Table a very happy and prosperous New Year and an ever widening circle of friends. (Miss) B. K.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another Youth Project

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

Round Tablers might be interested in a project being worked out by some of the "graduates" of the Mail Bag—an international monthly produced by youth and called the World Correspondent.

Started in the print shop of the Western Illinois State Teachers' College at Macomb in 1933, the paper grew from an extensive foreign correspondence resulting from a letter to the Mail Bag in 1932. Now the paper is an independent enterprise, printed in England as well as America, and having editors in England, South Africa and the United States. I am the American editor.

As shown in the paper's masthead, its chief purpose is to promote good will. It seeks to do this by presenting ideas of young people throughout the world, by acting as a sort of "youth round table," and by evidencing international co-operation among its workers, who live in more than 10 different countries.

The year 1936 is the second year of regular publication of the paper. During this year, the editors plan to issue three special numbers—a travel number, one on hobbies, and a "Youth Faces the Crisis" issue.

Articles in the paper are on a variety of subjects: sports, literature, travel, great people, science, art, and many others. The January, 1936, number, printed in England, contains a debate on "Is Pacifism True Christianity?" and the opening of a series on great cities of the world. The February issue, to be printed in the United States, will feature an illustrated article on "You Can Take Artistic Snapshots," an article from Poland on a trip to the Balkans, and an explanation of Esperanto, the international language. A popular feature has been the "Gleanings From Letters of Foreign Pen-Pals," which has appeared in almost every issue.

The project is on an amateur basis. Round Tablers who would like to serve the paper as workers are cordially invited to write to the nearest office. Those interested in obtaining two sample copies, one of current issue, may send 10 cents (or 4d) to the nearest office: European office: 18 Garth Boulevard, Bebington, Cheshire, England; American office: 822 West Calhoun Street, Macomb, Illinois, U. S. A.; South African office: 15 Belle Ombre Road, Tamboers Kloof, Capetown, South Africa.

The regular subscription price is 70 cents (or 2/6) per year, or 35 cents (or 1/3) per half year.

I wish to add that I, personally, was greatly pleased when the Youth Round Table came into existence, because I know something of the fun and value of friendly correspondence and believe so strongly in free discussion of current problems. With best wishes to all Round Tablers. (Mr.) L. B.

♪ ♪ ♪

And now we include one of our "guests." You remember the plan as finally worked out is to invite to our "speakers table" from time to time some of our young people who have been on this globe a wee bit longer than the regular Round Tablers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Photoplay Clubs

To 'Cash In' on an Important Out-of-School Interest

EVERY year the run-of-the-mine adult reads eight books. Every year the run-of-the-school adolescent sits through 50 ninety-minute movie periods compact with vicarious experiences that are, in many respects, identical with those of adult readers. These experiences come to the boy and girl, however, through the more fascinating medium of the photoplay. The movies may be sensational or sensible, constructive or destructive, social or antisocial. The fact remains that they are here. What, then, will the schools do with the movies?

The easiest, most unsatisfactory method that the schools . . . can take with the movies is to pass them by—decorously and decently. The teacher of English may eschew the rich literary experiences of such film productions as "David Copperfield" or "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in favor of the holy histology of a tradition-encrusted "Silas Marner."

An equally easy but more stimulating school procedure, however, is to find in the modern movie an important out-of-school interest, which can be used to build character and to fill the reservoirs of students' vicarious experiences with living waters rather than with the stagnant residues of a brackish literary heritage. The ardent educationist may revel in the attitude-habit-skill-integration possibilities of movies. The intelligent educator will sense true values. Possibilities and values are there, awaiting use by the schools.

Presents A Challenge

For the progressive educator, photoplay study carries a challenge. Problems are clearly defined; objectives are almost immediately attainable. The first objective is choice with discrimination. The teacher who, by the judicious application of sensible suggestion, directs the student in weighing the obvious virtues of a good movie against the palpable deficiencies of a poor movie, has already made an important contribution to good citizenship. The teacher or administrator who has the courage to go further along the way of photoplay study is likely to become a benefactor to the community at large.

To go the second mile, the teacher must set up in his school, preferably as a part of the course of study in English, a unit in photoplay appreciation and discrimination. A school that is acutely photoplay conscious, in the best sense of the words, is a school that is prepared to exert an important influence upon leisure-time activity and adolescent ideals. Boys and girls are wide open to the effects of good and bad movies. Their susceptibilities are ready. It is the school's duty to help.

Teachers Awake To Importance

Teachers are generally aware of the importance of photoplay study. A number of superintendents and other administrators are blessed with an equal degree of awareness. It is not always easy, however, to win the administrator to a favorable consideration of the movie.

He fears tremendously. He fears to approve of film study lest his approval evoke community criticism. He fears that any traffic with the Philistines of Hollywood will blemish. He fears the taint of commercialism. To suggest school attendance at a worthy movie in the local theater is to lay himself open to the suspicion that he is planning to pour juvenile shekels into the coffers of the money changers who have stolen into the precincts of the temple. There is, however, no need for fear of commercial taint. The study of the movie, as directed by the photoplay committees of the Finer Films Federation of New Jersey and of the Association of Teachers of English is a safe, professional procedure.

Photoplay Study Club

An effective first step in approaching photoplay study is the establishment of a photoplay study club, the members of which study films carefully, both good films and bad films—but not too bad. Photoplay clubs, competently directed, invariably develop discussion leaders who are capable of carrying the movie problem to the school. An essential second step is the introduction of a course of study in photoplay appreciation. Such a course or unit of instruction, running from three to six weeks as time permits, will carry the school rapidly to a discrimination objective. With producer and exhibitor co-operation, it is then possible to advance to the third step of the film program, attendance at selected photoplays, followed by class discussion directed by club leaders.—WILLIAM F. BAUER in the *New Jersey Educational Review*.

© Fox Photos, London

The "Prime Minister" Introduces a Bill

In the heart of Southampton's dockland the Albion Boys' Club runs its own Parliament, with Speaker, Prime Minister and so on. Debates on topical subjects are conducted by the boys. The club encourages handicrafts among its members, each boy choosing what he would like to learn.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park land and playing fields
20 miles from London
Experienced Staff. Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 26

CHALLONER
71-72 Queens Gate, London, S. W. 7
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS
A liberal education and high standard of work. Individual attention.
Apply Headmistress. Tel. FRO. 4223.

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognized by the Board of Education
Preparation for University Scholarship and other public examinations
International outlook.
Apply Secretary Tel ESHER 610

Day School
United States

MIAMI
Individual instruction, kinderrarten through Tenth Grade Swimming. Emphasis on character training.
Poe Outdoor School
Tahiti Beach
Established Since 1926
3511 Royal Palm Avenue
Phone Bay View 567-J after 4 P. M.

DRAMATIC ARTS
FETTER STUDIO
SPEECH of and DRAMA
Complete Stage Training.
Daily practice in handling scripts and Playing a variety of roles.
Bi-weekly studio plays in which Students appear with professionals.
Write for Catalog.
38 E. 38th St., N. Y. C. Tel. LE 2-6409

AMERICAN ACADEMY of DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The first and foremost institution for Dramatic and Expressional Training in Acting, Directing and Teaching.
Winter Term Begins January 13th.
For catalog—address the Secretary.
Room 255-A
Carnegie Hall New York

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
United States

Drew Seminary
Accredited school for 120 girls. Thorough college preparatory, general courses. Music, art, secretarial, dramatics. On beautiful Lake Gleneida, 50 miles north of New York City. Inspiring contacts with companionable faculty in atmosphere of cultured home. Student government. All sports — riding. Gymnasium. 54 acres. Separate Junior School. 70th year. Catalog
Dr. H. E. Wright, Pres., Box S, Carmel, N. Y.

BOYS' SCHOOLS
BERKELEY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL
(Est. 1907)
An Accredited School. Preparation for all Colleges by Certificate or Examination. Small Classes—Individual Attention.
Send for catalog
NEW TERM OPENS JANUARY 27
1089 Boylston St., Boston Tel. COM. 9262

SOCIAL TRAINING
The Social Embassy
(to advise and inform; to show and train)
All courses or private training designed to emphasize the consultant's own individuality and to adapt it to the common usages of better society. Courses in the development of Personality, Social Coaching and Training in Conversation; Social Usage and courses for business people. For information, apply to Secretary, Box 3, Astor Station, Boston, Mass., or telephone Kenmore 9253.
(ORIGINAL DISTINCTIVE EXCLUSIVE)

COEDUCATIONAL
WINNWOOD
A Boarding and Day School where right thinking is stressed. Grades through high school. Fifty miles from New York City.
WINNWOOD SCHOOL, Inc.
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.

Elektor Academy
Gothic Drive at 169th Street
Coeducational Established 1921
Kindergarten thru High School
Encourages Individual Growth
A few reservations for Boarding Pupils
Terms Moderate Non-Sectarian
Tel. Rep. 9-4792 Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

Hillcrest Day School
Pre-School Through Junior High
Special High School courses.
Excellent department for resident pupils.
(We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor)
7444 STATE LINE ROAD
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Daycroft
A Day School with a Boarding Department located at Noroton Hills, Stamford, Conn.
Here is an ideal environment which fosters a community spirit and leads to educational development.
DAYCROFT'S home-life Boarding Department gives individual care and supervision.
Send for interesting booklet.
DAYCROFT advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

To the BOY about to enter High School
The Principia offers a manly and vigorous school experience.
Write for interesting Illustrated Booklet which describes campus activities.
The PRINCIPIA
Saint Louis, Mo.
Founded 1898
Senior College / Upper School
Junior College / Lower School
Coeducational

SCHOOLS
CORNISH SCHOOL
MUSIC DANCE DRAMA ART
Every branch with distinguished teachers
Catalog on request
SEATTLE, WASH.

An Educational Project in Florida
Classes and tutoring for children, young people and adults. Cultural and college preparatory courses. Current Events, music, art, swimming, tennis, golf. Address Box 4, FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines School, Brewster on Cape Cod, Mass., or DeLand, Fla.

The Story of Weaving

BETWEEN the pages of the article on "Weaving" in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* lay the tiny, flattened body of a spider. I was reminded of the myth of Arachne, the young Lydian girl, who was so proud of her weaving that she dared to challenge the Goddess Athena to a contest. One of Athena's many cares was to keep an eye on the household arts, including weaving. She was as proficient in this art as only a goddess can be; the contest was sure to end in Arachne's defeat. The girl realized her presumption too late, and tried to hang herself. This was playing straight into Athena's hands; it must have suggested to her the appropriate punishment; for she turned Arachne into a spider, and now she hangs forever suspended by the thread she spins. Is Athena not mollified yet? Or was this modern spider the victim of a thirst for knowledge, like many mortals punished of old by gods and goddesses?

Ruskin speaks of people's admiration for interlaced and woven patterns. In nature, besides the netted veins of leaves and petals, most of the interlacing and weaving is done only by beavers, birds, spiders, and caterpillars. What people find to admire, then, is in great part the work of their own hands; a tremendous product, woven by many races, in many ways, to serve many ends, and out of many materials. The first clothing was probably made from grasses. The Hawaiian Islanders make a brown and white striped cloth of bark, which they call "Tapa," and very pretty it is. But this does not count, for it is beaten out with billets of wood, not woven. The Samoans use coconut leaves and the ribs of the palm. These vegetable materials, as well as linen and cotton and hemp, supplement those supplied by animals: silk, wool, camel's hair, and the rest, such as the rabbit skin, once upon a time torn into strips and rolled by the Indians of British Columbia to make their primitive blankets. The funniest animal product ever used was *byssus*, woven in Egypt from the two-foot-long beard of the sea-caterpillar!

* * *

THE CHINESE WERE the first to think of weaving silk. They had a long start in the silk industry, beginning in 2690 B. C. But, what with the overland trade routes, Persia stepped in early in the Christian era and monopolized the production; till, in A. D. 552, under that enterprising emperor, Justinian, two monks smuggled the eggs of silkworms from China into Byzantium in the hollow of their pious-looking staves. After that, there was no stopping its spread. Wealth in those days was often put into fabrics, jewels, and silverware, as we now might invest it in bonds. Among Charlemagne's possessions was a silk brocade decorated with a "fanciful elephant." It would be amusing if the live elephant that was presented to Charlemagne by Harun-al-Rashid had brought his portrait done in silk along with him on his weary, seven-year tramp from Bagdad.

Eastern patterns were not always, however, so popular as the materials. The Romans are said to have raveled some of the eastern silk that came their way, and woven it again to suit themselves. The silk industry took another step westward when, in about 1130 a second ruler, Roger II of Sicily, had the idea—no more high-minded than Justinian's, but equally effective—of raiding Attica and carrying off with him some Greek weavers to help along the silk industry already established in Palermo. For the industry to move on from there into Italy and farther north was only a matter of time, especially as other eastern silk-workers were beginning to find their way, of their own free will, into Europe.

* * *

SO MANY RACES have worked in wool that it is hard to choose between them. Our thoughts perhaps turn eastward again, not only to the luxurious Persian rugs, but to the carpets mentioned by Homer, the beautiful textiles made in Egypt by the Copts, or the gay saddle-bags of the modern Arab. Or we may recall the large French carpets from Aubusson, with designs of leaves and flowers in festoons and wreaths, so delicately tinted that we should be afraid to set foot on them. If we look toward the west instead, we find the Navaho squaw busy at her loom, not weaving garden-carpets, but inventing harvest-patterns, as one form of a prayer for rain. Nor should we pass by our own hooked rugs, made by the wives of the early American settlers out of almost any old rag that came their way.

If we know anything at all about tapestries, the word suggests to us westerners the huge hangings made in Flanders from the thirteenth century on, and then in France. There is a difference between carpet-weave and tapestry-weave; and there are different ways of weaving tapestry. Beauvais, one of the French establishments, which was under the busy patronage of Colbert, used, in the sixteenth century, A. D., the same low warp and horizontal frame shown on the walls painted at Beni Hassan in 1600 B. C. The other, the famous Hôtel des Gobelins, favored the high warp found represented on a Greek vase of the fifth century, B. C.

But the simplest distinction of all between carpets and tapestries is suggested when we call tapestries, "hangings"; one is intended to lie flat, the other is meant to hang up. The position is bound to affect the design. It is obvious that subjects, including human figures, look better on the wall than on the floor. But, like all simplifications, this distinction is too general to hold good in every instance. Rugs, of course, are sometimes placed in an upright position. In the East they cover the interior walls of the mosques; in old paintings of Venice they are seen suspended from the palace balconies, much as we hang out bunting, on gala days; when the Navahos build their houses (hogans) of brush and green boughs, they hang, with religious ceremonies, a blanket in the doorway. Again, the Persians have no objections to small-sized mounted huntsmen scattered over their floor-rugs.

* * *

ALL THE SAME, when in the fifteenth century it became the fashion to weave legendary or historical scenes that included human figures, it is on tapestries and not on rugs that we find them. The great personages of those days liked to have a woven record of their occupations and hobbies. In their tapestries we see them eating, hunting, and fighting. A wall is more suited than a floor to the dignity of Louis XIV as he appears in a famous tapestry, visiting the Hôtel des Gobelins, where it was made. If we have thought of this factory as engaged solely in weaving, we must disabuse our minds. Eager workmen are here shown bringing out for Louis's inspection inlaid tables, gold flower-stands, silver boxes—everything you can think of as beautiful examples of metal work. Besides this self-glorification on the part of the monarchs, other subjects were in favor. Tapestries reflect the fascination that the Orient and its exotic beasts held for Europeans. 'René, the "Good" Duke of Anjou, writer of verses and patron of the arts, owned, as a side-issue, a tiger, a rarity in those days; and the walls of one of his palaces were covered with "Alexandrine animals."

Unfortunately, when industries were at their height, political events in Europe had a disconcerting way of scattering the workmen across the border, greatly to the advantage of the neighboring nations. Huguenot weavers were forced to leave France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and crossed to England in 1685; just as, after the sacking of Antwerp by the Duke of Parma, cotton workers had fled a hundred years before; and as, almost exactly a hundred years later, lace-makers were to escape from the French Revolution. If these workers lived up to the requirements laid down for them, they must indeed have been a loss to any country.

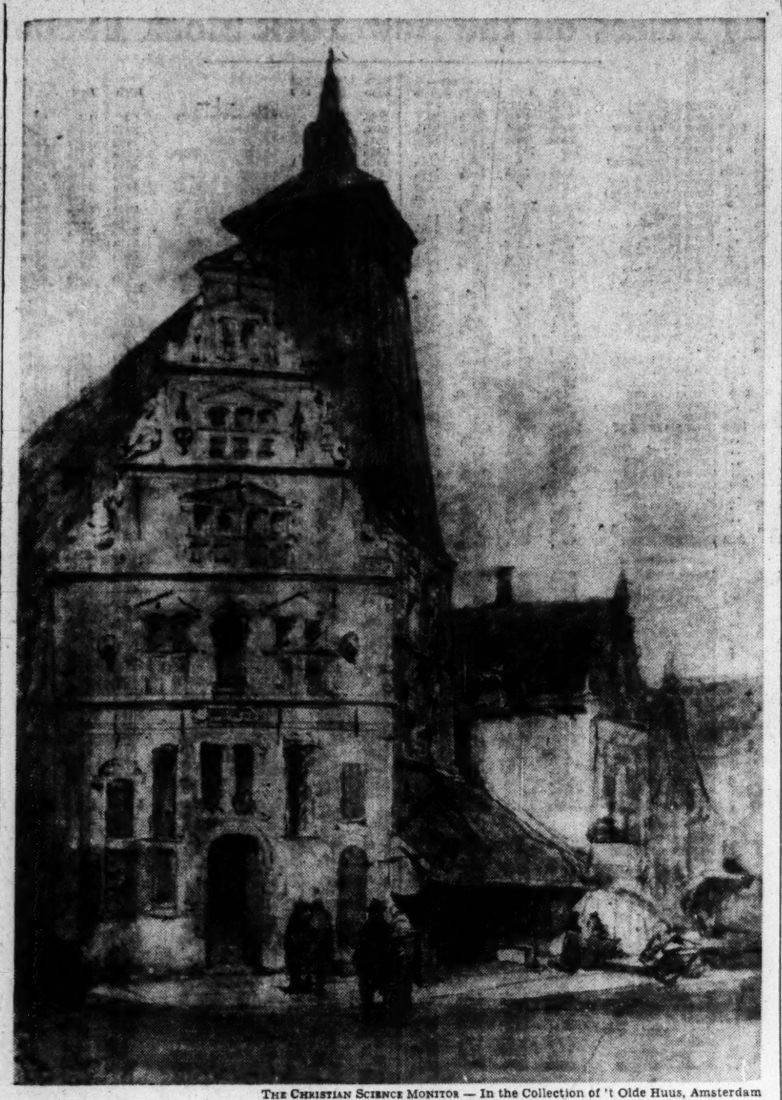
* * *

THIS IS WHAT a French statute, in 1756, required of a master weaver:

". . . He should be master of all the rules of proportion, especially those of architecture and of perspective, of some knowledge of anatomy, of taste and accuracy in drawing, in coloring, and in shading, of grace in arrangement and grandeur in expression of all styles and classes, figures, animals, landscapes, palaces, rustic buildings, statues, vases, woods, plants, and flowers, of all kinds. He should add to these attainments a knowledge of sacred and secular history, and should be able to apply properly the rules of good manufacture, and to discern that which produces beauty of texture and of coloring."

The textile art has woven itself into the words we use. Fabrics have come down to us with names taken from the places of their origin, often with little alteration. It is as if they were labeled: "Made in—": Cashmere, Damask, Arras; or, somewhat disguised: Muslin, Gauze, Baudekin— Textiles furnish us also with many phrases, such as: "To lose the thread of" a discourse; "The distaff side"; a "dyed-in-the-wool" conservative. One of the most interesting is "On the carpet." It refers to the days when a carpet covered the table in council chambers; and, therefore, it is equivalent to saying that the question under discussion is "on the table," i. e., "before the attention of the committee."

P. R.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — In the Collection of 't Olde Huus, Amsterdam

STREET SCENE IN HOORN (HOLLAND): *A Water Color by Johannes Bosboom*

THE works of Johannes Bosboom (1817-1891) are as much appreciated today as they were in his own time. This is chiefly due to the distinction and sensitiveness with which the painter handles his subject. Bosboom never degenerates into sugariness, although he lived and worked in the romantic period.

At an early age Bosboom entered the studio of B. J. van Hove, a scene-painter as well as an artist; and, while working there, he became attracted to architectural subjects. The Gothic style of building excited Bosboom's interest during a tour which he made in Belgium, where some of his most important works were painted. He began by painting town scenes in which he was fond of composing the picture with the houses placed to one side of the canvas.

In 1835 he visited Germany, and the following year he won his first Grand Prix. This well-merited success, followed by a second award, led him to specialize in painting church interiors in which the wonderful light effects especially appealed to him. In southern Holland, Brabant, and Belgium he had the opportunity of seeing Gothic churches in their original state, and in other regions where the Gothic style of building had reached its zenith. Southern towns in the Low Countries possess an abundance of picturesque little houses and this circumstance helped to make Bosboom's tour an instructive one.

Many years later, in a letter written from Hoorn, a pleasant little town on the Zuider Zee, his wife writes: ". . . as early as six in the morning Bosboom sits making studies on the Doelenplein and is busy the whole day long; he is enchanted by the alleys and little gates, so ancient and dilapidated that sometimes it seems as if the little houses are going to tumble down on one's head, but that is delightful for an artist."

A water color of this date is now in the collection of 't Olde Huus, Amsterdam. It is a beautiful picture of the old town, and a delightful specimen of Bosboom's art, while it gives us a good impression of the quaintness of Hoorn's houses. Even though the place has changed with the passage of time, the beautiful old façade he painted is still to be seen.

God's Thoughts for Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE many problems which seem to confront humanity today may have a welcome effect, for on every side and in almost every land the weary in heart are longing for and seeking a method, a course, by which they can adjust not only their personal affairs but those troubles which beset humanity at large.

Individual right thinking is the foundation for collective action in the right direction, and this persistent effort must ultimate in the one worth-while victory which brings with it peace, contentment, health, and prosperity.

In setting forth the sundry duties which make for harmonious living in a community, St. Paul said (Romans 12:16), "Be of the same mind one toward another." It may be accepted, then, that this state of thought is practical and desirable, and will assure harmony.

How shall we attain to the ideal of united thought when from the human standpoint our needs would seem so dissimilar and our outlook on life so varied? If such contrary conditions of thought seem to exist in our own homeland, how much more conspicuous must they be when viewed universally, from the standpoint of nations! And yet, irrespective of this seeming difference, the truly righteous man, wherever he dwells, cannot but think in terms of unity with God.

The righteous man is the right-thinking man, the man who is governed in thought, word, and deed by God, good. To be in unity with God and with one's brother man is a rightful attitude of thought. In Genesis we read that "God created man in his own image," consequently, as the expression of Mind; therefore it can readily be understood that, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 481), "Man is tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else." And this status of man, understood and demonstrated, can but lead to loving unity between all peoples, for all are included in one large family, children of the all-good Father-Mother God. "There can be but one Mind, because there is but one God; and if mortals claimed no other Mind and accepted no other, sin would be unknown" (*ibid.*, p. 469).

"Yes," says the longing heart, as yet uninstructed in Christian Science, "but how shall I know that I may hear the voice of God directing me in my thinking?" The answer is that the Science of right thinking is available to all. Isaiah wrote to the children of Israel when they needed fatherly guidance (Isaiah 30:21): "And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left." Then again, we have this statement of the beloved Master, Christ Jesus (John 5:30): "I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me."

In order to hear this voice of divine Love, we must of necessity so purify our own thoughts that we shall become attuned to the Mind which is wholly good. The sacrifice of unrighteous thoughts is not too much to demand of ourselves when the reward is known to be unerring divine judgment, which always leads us to eternal goodness with its manifold joys.

In our age, the pure desire of Mary Baker Eddy to hear God's voice was rewarded by her revelation of Christian Science. And this noble and patient woman, in her unselfed love for suffering humanity, gave the truth she had heard of God to the world in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The Bible and this book are the "only preachers" (see *Christian Science Quarterly*) in the church she founded. To begin to understand the teachings of these two books is to tread the road from sense to Soul, along which we may always hear the voice of Love. Along this road we shall find Spirit, good, directing our journey; our fears will melt away, and our confidence will be restored. Health and prosperity will replace sickness and want, and we shall, in gratitude, seek to stand with our fellow men, humbly desirous of fulfilling our part in helping to establish the kingdom of God on earth.

David, speaking of the mercies of God, said (Psalms 139:17), "How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them!" God is the same yesterday, today, and forever, and the true man is eternally His son.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

I Pensieri di Dio per l'Uomo

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

INUMEROSI problemi che sembrano far fronte all'umanità oggigiorno hanno possibilmente un effetto gradito, giacchè da ogni parte ed in quasi ogni paese i travagliati nel cuore aspirano e cercano un metodo, un procedimento, col quale possano aggiustare non soltanto i loro affari personali, ma anche quei guai che assediano l'umanità in generale.

Il retto pensare individuale è la base per l'azione collettiva nella direzione giusta, e questo sforzo persistente deve raggiungere la sola degna vittoria che reca seco pace, contentezza, salute e prosperità.

Nel presentare gli svariati doveri che producono l'esistenza armoniosa in una comunità, S. Paolo disse (Romani 12:16): "Abbiate fra voi un medesimo sentimento". Si può ammettere, adunque, che questo stato di pensiero è pratico e desiderabile, e che assicurerà l'armonia.

Come raggiungeremo l'ideale del pensiero unificato mentre che dal punto di vista umano i nostri bisogni sembrano forse essere tanto dissimili e la nostra visione della vita tanto svariata? Se tali opposte condizioni di pensiero sembrano esistere nella nostra patria, quanto più evidenti non devono essere quando le si guardano universalmente, dal punto di vista delle nazioni! Eppure, a parte di questa differenza apparente, l'uomo veramente giusto, dovunque egli dimori, non può che pensare nei termini dell'unità con Dio.

L'uomo giusto è l'uomo che pensa rettamente, l'uomo che è governato nel pensiero, nella parola e nell'azione, da Dio, buono. Essere in unità con Dio e coll'uomo proprio fratello e un'attitudine di pensiero retta. Nella Genesi leggiamo che "Dio creò l'uomo a sua immagine", di conseguenza come l'espressione della Mente; perciò si può comprendere senz'altro che, come scrive Mrs. Eddy in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 481), "l'uomo è tributario di Dio, Spirito, di null'altro". E questa condizione dell'uomo, compresa e dimostrata, non può che condurre ad amorevole unità fra tutti i popoli, poichè tutti sono inclusi in una grande famiglia, figliuoli del tutto buono Padre-Madre-Dio. "Non vi può essere che una Mente, poichè non vi è che un Dio; e se i mortali non esigessero verun'altra Mente e non ne accettassero verun'altra, il peccato sarebbe ignoto" (*ibid.*, pag. 469).

"Va bene", dice il cuore aspirante non ancora istruito nella Scienza Cristiana, " na come farò a sapere che posso udire la voce di Dio che mi dirige nel mio pensare?" La risposta è che la Scienza del retto pensare è accessibile a tutti. Isaia scrisse ai figliuoli d'Israele quando avevano bisogno di guida paterna (Isaia 30:21): "E quando andrete a destra o quando andrete a sinistra, le tue orecchie udranno dietro a te una voce che dirà: 'Questa è la via; camminate per essa!'" Inoltre abbiamo questa dichiarazione dell'amato Maestro, Cristo Gesù (Giovanni 5:30): "Io non posso far nulla da me stesso; come odo, giudico; e il mio giudicio è giusto, perchè cerco non la mia propria volontà, ma la volontà di Colui che mi ha mandato".

Per udire questa voce del divino Amore, dobbiamo necessariamente purificare così i nostri pensieri che diverremo accordati colla Mente che è del tutto buona. Il sacrificio di pensieri ingiusti non è cosa eccessiva da richiedere a noi stessi quando si sa che il compenso è giudizio divino infallibile, che sempre ci conduce all'eterna bontà colle sue molteplici gioie.

Nell'epoca nostra, il puro desiderio di Mary Baker Eddy di udire la voce di Dio fu premiato colla sua rivelazione della Scienza Cristiana. E questa donna nobile e paziente, nel suo amore dimentico di sè stesso per l'umanità sofferente, diede la verità, che aveva udito da Dio, al mondo, nel libro di testo: *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. La Bibbia e questo libro sono i "soli predicatori" (vedi *Christian Science Quarterly*) nella chiesa che essa fondò. Cominciare a comprendere gli insegnamenti di questi due libri significa incamminarsi nella via dal senso all'Anima, lungo la quale possiamo sempre udire la voce dell'Amore. Lungo questa via troveremo lo Spirito, buono, che dirige il nostro viaggio; i nostri timori svaniranno e la nostra fiducia sarà rinnovata. La salute e la prosperità prenderanno il posto di malattia e scarsità e cercheremo, nella nostra gratitudine, di prendere posto fra gli uomini nostri simili, umilmente desiderosi di fare la nostra parte nel cooperare a stabilire il regno di Dio sulla terra.

Davide, parlando delle misericordie di Dio, disse (Salmo 139:17): "Oh quanto mi son preziosi i tuoi pensieri, o Dio! Quant'è grande la somma d'essi!" Dio è lo stesso ieri, oggi e per sempre, ed il vero uomo è eternamente il Suo figlio.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Winter at Ambleside

SATURDAY, 12th.—Snow upon the ground. All looked cheerful and bright. Helm Crag rose very bold and craggy, a Being by itself, and behind it was the large ridge of mountains, smooth as marble and snow white. All mountains looked like solid stone, on our left, going from Grasmere, i. e., White Moss and Nab Scar. The snow hid all the grass, and all signs of vegetation, and the rocks showed themselves boldly everywhere, and seemed more stony than rock or stone. The birches on the crags beautiful, red brown and glittering. The ashes glittering spears with their upright stems. The hips very beautiful, and so good! and, dear Coleridge! I ate twenty for thee, when I was by myself. I came home first. They walked too slow for me. Wm. went to look at Langdale Pikes. We had a sweet invigorating walk. Mr. Clarkson came in before tea. . . The moon shone upon the waters below Silver How, and above it hung, combining with Silver How on one side, a bowl-shaped moon, the curve downwards, the white fields, glittering roof of Thomas Ashburner's house, the dark yew tree, the white fields gay and beautiful. Wm. lay with his curtains open that he might see it.

Thursday, 17th.—Snow in the night and still snowing. . . Ambleside looked excessively beautiful as we came out—like a village in another country; and the light cheerful mountains were seen, in the long distance, as bright and as clear as at mid-day, with the blue sky above them. We heard water-fowl calling out by the lake side. Jupiter was very glorious above the Ambleside hills, and one large star hung over the corner of the hills on the opposite side of Rydale water.

Friday, 18th December, 1801.—Mary and Wm. walked round the two lakes. I staid at home to make bread. I afterwards went to meet them, and I met Wm. Mary had gone to look at Langdale Pikes. It was a cheerful glorious day. The birches and all trees beautiful, hips bright red, mosses green. I wrote Coleridge.—From Dorothy Wordsworth's Journal.

What the Children Owned

TO THOSE who had left nursery and school days behind belonged, emphatically, the front garden. Theirs, without dispute, were the well-kept lawns, the trees under which to read on drowsy summer afternoons, the terrace where visitors strolled sedately, the rock-garden where a faint perfume betrayed hidden violets.

To the children belonged the world that lay behind the house, a world so filled with dreams and fancies that it might have been in another hemisphere. Memory recalls the loft, reached by a ladder set flat against the wall, so that each ascent was fraught with perilous joy, its climax the surprise of a cloud of hay dust that enveloped you as you pushed open the trap-door. The loft was so dark that it was probable some refugee was hiding behind piles of hay in the far corner. To him, you bore in your benevolence, food and water; or, with dreaming eyes, you gazed from the small window on Queen Guinevere, riding with her retinue of knights and ladies from the frozen marshes beyond the kitchen garden to the blossoming apple trees that framed her new home. There was King Arthur, too, and Elaine the fair, the lovable—and many others; for in the loft you read Hans Andersen, Mark Twain, and Charles Dickens until an insistent bell at last reached your dream-filled solitude and recalled you to the family circle.

Below the loft was the large loose box and the two stalls where a Cavalier in plumed hat and wide lace collar had once stabled his horses until, your sympathies turning to the Roundheads, the Cavalier had to gallop away. The little harness-room, warm and dark, was less delightful than the big coachhouse where a jaunty dog-cart and low-hung victoria reposed side by side until they were wanted, when they ran out into the yard with surprising buoyancy on their respective wheels. You never wanted to live in the henhouse, mysterious at night with fluttering wings and peering eyes; but you had often longed to set up a complete establishment in the cowhouse which came next. Here you felt you could live happily until grown up; for the roof was so high that only the lower rafters were visible, and the deep wooden mangers were capable of storing many treasures. However, it was not to be; and you lived in the cowhouse in fancy only, peopling it with figures of such romance and beauty that you have never forgotten it through the years. Other outhouses there were—the toolshed, the little dark room with pails of whitewash, a pile of brushwood, a carpenter's bench, and a couple of lanthorns, a kennel, a pigstye—all this region adjacent to the cobbled stableyard full of sunshine, pigeons, and bushes of rose-colored japonica over the old pump. And beyond wooden railings the kitchen garden with its duckweed-covered pond. Wonderful domain! There you might wander and dream, and think your own strange thoughts in the morning breezes, and the dews of early nightfall.

Then further afield was what the grown-ups called a little wayside wood, but to you it was a dark, mysterious forest where pools of brackish water gleaming through reeds became the Salt Lakes; had Alice in Wonderland's White Knight ambled by on his strangely-laden horse, you would not have been surprised. Many a journey had been taken to the little market town of St. Neots in the high-wheeled dog-cart of that day, but the road the children loved best to go was by devious foot-paths across the fields—until the railway bridge was reached. And from that bridge you looked forth, as it were, to the Promised Land. Beyond lay the wide stretching Huntingdonshire landscape, fenlike in its flatness, immeasurably vast, beautiful in its tranquillity; with range upon range of woods blue to the horizon, with here a square Norman tower, there a cluster of cottages, the glint of a quiet river—but, above all, the softly colored immensity where the eye could travel without check. Over this wide land the wind in autumn boomed with an organ note, and in summer a breeze blew fragrance for miles from a distant hayfield. Gazing thereon, your dreams grew more wonderful, of unspeakable fairness; so that, when you returned to the lamplight and curtained rooms of home, you felt that what mattered most, and where most you dwelt, had been left outside.

M. A. B.

Night Light

A NIGHT on the dunes, a night of stars and water
On the long white dunes by the lazy lap of the sea,
As the slow tide turns and the north star burns on the water
And one red distant light keeps vigil with me:

Thus far we stand companions, ever thus far,
With the shell of a universe sheltering them and me,
Those unknown men who sit by the red light burning
By the long white dunes, by the sleeping sound of the sea.

CHARLES MALAM

Adirondack

So SNAP the flowers of ice beneath our feet
As in our heart the remnants of defeat;
The promise and the challenge of this height
Clothed in its dazzling, sun-defying white
Beckons; the wind plays a triumphant lyre;
The firs, powdered with feathery snow, glint fire.
This bright, soft vertical world, carven of snow,
Shames the dark parti-colored earth below.
Prismatic icicles in clusters gleam,
Dripping from rocks along the dashing stream.
After the arduous climb, panting we drop
For a brief time upon the mountain top;
Till, leaving Winter, we have breath to sing
Down sunward slopes where it's already Spring.

MARY E. ROBERTS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 872 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black blue or brown morocco Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined. Oxford India Bible paper	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Listed Stock Quotations

Various Issues, Led by Petroleum Shares, Attain New Highs

Commodity and Money Markets

Oil and Specialty Shares Take Lead In Active Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Firmness of the oils and specialties kept stocks, generally, pointed upward in today's market.

Profit-taking caused hesitancy in parts of the list, but a number of issues climbed to new high territory for the past six years with gains of fractions to around a point. The activity slowed on realizing.

Commodities were listless and bonds mixed. Foreign gold exchanges moved against the dollar.

Many Bullish Performers

Bullish share performers included Texas Corp., Mission Corp., Socony, Pure Oil, Houston Oil, Glidden, Electric & Musical Industries, Budd Wheel, Celanese, American Telephone, Wilson & Co., Chrysler and General Motors.

The late tone was steady. Transfers approximated 2,800,000 shares.

Although some holders of the utilities continued to show disappointment that the Supreme Court did not hand down the TVA decision Monday, a little friendlier attitude toward the power group was in evidence as hopes were raised for a ruling next week.

With crude petroleum prices advancing, and retail gasoline markets exhibiting a better tone, the oils developed a much larger following than usual.

Pending court decrees looked for in the near future, a number of domestic traders were said to be hugging the sidelines.

Bond Prices Steady

The bond market was steady today with price movements relatively narrow in the active parts of the list.

U. S. Governments came through with another moderate advance during forenoon trading. Treasury 4¼s stepped up 8-32ds of a point under bidding which extended to a large part of the list. Treasury 2⅞s mived up 6-32ds, and other Treasury and guaranteed obligations recorded early gains ranging from 1-32d to 3-32ds of a point.

In spite of the wide ground covered by their advance of the last couple of weeks, rail loans were well supported at fractionally improved levels.

Among those steady to firm were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Obligations of Columbia Gas & Electric, International Telephone, and Detroit Edison brought slightly higher prices while those of Postal Telegraph and United Drug sold a little lower.

Foreign groups were mixed in quiet trading. British and Japanese loans eased half a point. Those of Australia, Belgium and Austria were steady.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans:			
Stock Exch	¾%	¾%	1%
Curb Exch			
Renewal rate	1¼%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	49¾c	49¾c	63½c
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1 ¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
4-6 months	1 ¾@1	¾@1	¾@1

Boston Quotations

Call money	1%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾ 2 @2½	2½@2¾	
Time money	1	3	3

London Quotations

Short bills	½ @ ⅝	½ @1	½ @ ½
3 mos bills	½ @ ⅝	½ @ ⅝	
Bar silver	20½d	20½d	23½d
Bar gold	140s 9d	140s 11d	140s 11d

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4½%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	2
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	4
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	3½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.65
Bomoay	3½	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:	12:15 p. m.		
Demand	$4.96⅛	$4.97	$8.2397
Cables	4.96⅜	4.97⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0663	.0664	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1695	.1699	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3266	.3279	.3267
Italy—lira	.0805	.0805	.0891
Germany—mark	.4035	.4032	.4033
Holland—florin	.6820	.6851	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2559	.2567	.4537
Norway—krone	.2494	.2502	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2217	.2222	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1372½	.1380	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0095	.0095	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0416	.0418	.0296
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2970	.2970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1890
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0083	.0083	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3310	.3316	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0555	.0550	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2476	.2475	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8116	.8155	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2910	.2915	.8440
India—rupee	.3755	.3767	.6180
Java—florin	.6500	.6885	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3256	.3262	*
Shanghai—dol	.3000	.3000	*
Sts Stimnts—dol	.5825	.5831	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9988	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
	Wheat				
May	1.00	1.00¼	.99½	.99⅞	—⅛
July	.88⅞	.89¼	.88⅝	.89	+⅜
Sept.	.87⅜	.87⅞	.87¼	.87¾	+½
	Corn				
May	.59⅞	.60⅛	.59¾	.60	+⅛
July	.60½	.60¾	.60⅛	.60½	
Sept.	.60⅝	.60¾	.60½	.60⅝	+⅛
	Oats				
May	.28⅛	.28⅛	.27¾	.27⅞	—⅛
July	.27½	.27½	.27¼	.27¼	+⅛
Sept.	.26⅞	.26⅞	.26⅝	.26⅝	
	Rye				
May	.53¾	.54	.53½	.53⅞	+¼
July	.53⅞	.53⅞	.53⅞	.53⅞	+⅜

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.97⅞	.97¾	.97¾	
July	.88⅛	.87¾	.88⅛	—⅛
October	.87⅞	.86¾	.87⅛	

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan.14	Last Jan.13
52⅛	32	1.20	Abraham & Str	46½	46	46½	46
74¾	51	2½	Acme Steel	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝	
11⅞	4¼	10b	Adams Express	11¾	11¼	11⅝	11½
100⅛	84⅝	5	Adams Exp pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100½
37½	28	2	Adams Millis	35	35	35	35½
24⅜	8	.60	Addressograph	23¾	23⅜	23¾	23¼
20⅜	4½		*Advance Rumely	2⅛	1⅜	2⅛	2
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	8½	7⅞	8½	7⅞
173	104⅜	3f	Air Reduction	186¾	183	186¾	187
2⅜	⅜		Airway Elec App	⅜	2⅜	3¼	2¾
20⅛	13¼	.80f	Alaska-Juneau	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
33¼	6⅝	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	33¼	31¼	33¼	31⅜
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
14⅜	2⅜	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	20⅛	18	20⅜	18
14⅜	1⅞	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	18⅛	17	18⅛	16
14⅞	⅞		Allegh pf ww XL (h)	18⅞	17½	18⅞	
23	21	1	Alleghany Steel	32⅞	32⅛	32⅜	32⅞
27¼	12⅛	1	Allied Mills	25⅜	24	25¼	24
173	125	6	Allied Chem	165⅝	165¼	165½	167
129	122½	7	All Ch pf 120 23-32	120 23-32	120 23-32	120 23-32	120 23-32
9	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7½
37⅞	12		Allis Chalmers	38	37¾	37¾	37¾
22¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	22
4½	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	4½	3⅞	4½	3⅞
40	26	2	Amal Leather pf	38¾	38¼	38¾	
80	48½	2*	Amerada	85¾	83½	86¼	86¼
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	53½	53	53	53
70	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	66¼	65	65	66¼
19⅛	6⅛	..	Am Crystal Sug	17½	17	17½	17⅛
42½	21	1f	Am Brake S&F	49¼	48⅞	49¼	49⅝
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	128½	128	128¼	
149⅝	110	4f	Am Can	132	131½	131⅝	132
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	166½	166½	166½	
33⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	33⅞	33	33¾	33⅞
65	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	65	64	65	64½
33¼	8		Am Chain	35¾	34¾	35½	34⅜
115	38	1¾f	Am Chain pf	115	114¾	115	
96	66	3	Am Chicle	90	89⅞	90	90
9¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortypes	12¼	10⅝	12	10½
35⅜	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	30¼	28¾	29½	28⅜
3⅞	¾	..	Am Encaustic T(h)	2½	2	2	2⅛
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	32	31⅜	31¾	31½
38¼	12	..	Am & For P 6	28	27½	28	26½
17	3⅞	..	Am & F Pw 2pf	14⅛	13½	14	13⅝
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13¾	13½	13¾	
6⅞	3		Am Hide & L	6¾	6½	6½	6⅜
38⅛	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	38⅜	37⅜	38⅝	37⅝
4⅝	1⅞	..	Am Ice	4⅝	4¼	4½	4¼
37¾	14¼	7	Am Ice pf	24	22½	23¾	22½
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	12¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅛
27¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	26⅞	26⅛	26½	26⅛
75½	32	..	Am Loco pf	77	76	77	77
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅜	11	11⅜	11¼
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	31
130½	72	4§	Am Metal 6%	130	130	130	
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	29⅞	28½	29⅜	28⅞
9¼	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	9½	9⅛	9½	9¼
41½	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	39½	39	39½	38⅜
49½	10½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	47¼	46¾	47¼	46¾
25⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	26½	25⅞	26⅜	26
32⅜	15⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	31¼
21⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	25¾	25¼	25½	25
28¼	20	2*	Am Shipbuilding	29½	29	29	30
64	33⅛	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	61⅞	60	61⅜	61½
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	143	143	143	143
117¼	101⅜	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105	104⅛	105	105
100	90	4*	Am Snuff pf	135½	135½	135½	
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	98¾	98¾	98¾	99¼
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	102	101¼	101½	101¾
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	25¼	25	25	25¼
113	88	2	Am Steel F pf	109½	109½	109½	109
141	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	138¾	138½	138½	138¾
43	32½	2f	Am Stores	34½	34½	34½	34½
70½	50⅛	2	Am Sugar Ref	56½	54½	56½	54
140½	124	7	Am Sug Ref pf	137¾	137¾	137¾	137
160½	98⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	160	158¾	159½	157½
38½	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	33	32⅛	32½	32½
27⅝	18½	1f	Am Stm Tob	24	24	24	24
22⅝	7⅛	..	Am Wat W & E	23	22⅜	23	22⅜
94¼	48	6	Am Wat lpf	94½	94½	94½	
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	65½	65	65	65
2⅝	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
11⅜	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	9¼	8¾	9	8⅞
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5⅝
30	8	..	Anaconda Con	29⅜	28¾	29¼	29¼
37	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	35½	35½	35½	35½
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	19½	19¼	19½	19½
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	107½	107½	107½	
12⅜	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	12¾	12⅛	12¾	
52	36	1f	Archer Daniels	47⅞	47½	47⅞	47
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	121½	121½	121½	122
110	97	7	Armour Del pf	109⅜	109	109⅜	109
6⅞	3¼	..	Armour Ill	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	72½	71¾	72½	71⅞
9⅜	4	.50	Arnold Constable	8¾	8	8¼	8⅛
50¾	16½	1f	Armstrong Cork	49	48½	48⅝	48½
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½
44	29¾	1e	Asso Oil	46	46	46	48
100	48	*	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	100	100	101
80	35¾	2e	Atchison T&SF	70¾	69⅛	70¼	70¼
92¼	68⅜	5	Atchison pf	99½	98¾	99⅛	99¼
37⅛	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	32¼	31½	32	31⅝
17½	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	14	13½	14½	
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	30⅜	29⅞	30	29⅝
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	53	52½	52½	52
5½	4	..	Atlas Tack	25	23⅝	23¾	24¾
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	43¾	43¾	43¾	44
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
62	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
5¼	2		Aviation Corp Del	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan.14	Last Jan.13
11¾	7	..	Consol Cigar	12⅜	11⅞	12	12
74	62	7	Cons Cigar pf	77½	76¾	77½	76
82	69	6½*	Cons Cig ppf ww	76¾	76¾	76¾	76½
34⅝	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	33½	32¼	32¾	32½
103½	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	105	105	105	
6⅜	1½		Consol Laundries	5	5	5	6½
12¼	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
8¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9½	9	9	9¾
1⅜	⅝	..	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
101⅛	100⅛	5	Cons Oil pf n	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞	
23¼	22	..	Container n	21¾	21½	21¾	22
11⅞	4½	..	Cont Baking A	15⅝	14⅞	15½	15⅜
1⅞	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼
89	46½	4	Cont Baking pf	76½	76	76	76
99½	62¾	3	Cont Can	87	85½	85½	86¼
20½	7	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	19⅛	19	19	19
44⅞	28⅞	1.20f	Cont Insurance	44	43	44	43
2¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
35	15½	1	Cont Oil	37⅛	36⅝	37	36¾
69¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	69	68⅛	68½	69½
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	72¼	71⅜	71¾	72¼
165	148¼	7	Corn Prod pf	163	162	163	
7⅝	4⅛	..	Coty	6¾	6¼	6½	6¼
39⅛	35⅞	2	Cream of Wheat	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
19⅜	11¾	.25e	Crosley Radio	18¼	17⅝	18¼	18
48⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	53	50½	53	50½
47½	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	45¾	45½	45½	45¾
9¼	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	8½	8¼	8⅜	8¼
38	14	4	Crucible Steel	37	37	37	37¼
105¼	47½	1½e	Crucible Steel pf	105½	105	105	
2⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
14	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	14¾	13¾	14	14½
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	70⅝	67½	70⅜	67¾
47½	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	44½	42½	43	42¾
24¾	15	..	Curtis Publishg	22	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	102	101½	101¾	102
4⅜	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
12¼	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	11⅛	10⅜	10⅝	11¼
47	16	.25e	Cutler Hammer	46	45¾	45¾	45½

—D—

58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	55½	55	55½	56
28	9	1.40m	Deere & Co pf	29	28¾	29	28¼
24½	18⅞	.50f	Deisel W G Co	24	22⅞	24	22¾
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	39¾	38¾	39¼	38¾
103½	72⅛	5	Del Lack & W	103	103	103	103
6⅜	1½	..	Denver R G pf (h)	7⅜	7	7¼	7
130	65	4	Detroit Edison	131	130½	131	130½
50⅜	35½	1f	Devoe & Ray A	43¾	43¾	43⅜	43
38½	13⅜	..	Distillers Cp Seag	33½	33	32	31¾
41	26½	1½f	Diamond Match	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¼
41½	25½	1.20	Diamond M pf	38¾	38¼	38½	
44⅞	34½	2f	Dome Mines	45¾	43¾		45¾
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
58⅜	17½	.75e	Douglas A	56½	55	55⅝	56
17½	6⅜	..	Dresser B	17½	17½	17½	17¼
1	⅛	..	Duluth So Shore	1½	1½	1½	
1¾	¼	..	Duluth So Sh pf	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2¼
8	2	..	Dunhill Inter	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19	12¼	1	Dunlan Silk	16½	16½	16½	
146½	86⅜	3.60	du Pont de Nem	141½	141¼	141⅜	141½
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	114½	114½	114½	114½

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
172½	110½	5f	Eastman Kodak	163	163	163	163½
30⅜	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	30⅜	29⅜	29⅝	30
38½	19⅜	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	38	37⅜	38¼	37⅝
14¾	2	..	Elic Boat	15¼	14¼	15	
8⅜	5⅜	.25e	Elec & Mus Ind	7⅞	7	7¼	7
7½	1⅛	..	Elic Pow & Lt	7¾	7¼	7¾	7½
31¾	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	33¼	32½	33¼	32
58¾	39	2f	Elec Sto Battery	54½	53¾	54¼	53¾
34⅝	3	..	Elec Power & L pf	37¼	36⅜	37¼	36½
7⅞	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1
1⅞	1⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	3½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	63⅞	63¾	63⅞	65
8	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	8	8	8	7½
50	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	45⅞	45½	45½	
2½	4½		Equitble Off Bldg	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6½
13	7⅛	..	Erie RR	13	12⅜	12½	12⅞
19⅛	11¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	18¾	18½	18⅝	18¼
31½	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12
13¾	6¾	..	Eureka Vacuum	13¾	12⅝	13¾	12¼
40⅛	15	..	Evans Products	38½	37½	38	38¾

—F—

3⅝	⅜	..	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	3¾
15	4	..	Fairbanks pf	12½	12½	12½	12¾
39½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	38	37⅛	38	37
21⅝	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	21	21	21	20¾
8¼	3¾	.20e	Fed Motor Tr	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅝
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	5	5	5	5
3⅝	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
45⅛	28½	1.20f	Fidelity Phe F In	44½	44	44¼	44½
25½	13½	1.20	Firestn T&R	26	25¾	26	25¾
102⅞	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	102¼	102	102¼	102½
58⅞	44⅜	2½	First Nat Stores	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	47½
6⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
39¼	34	1	Food Mach N	39¼	38¼	39¼	39¾
30	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	28½	27⅞	27⅞	28¾
70	30¼	5½e	Franklin Sim pf	65	65	65	
30⅜	17¼	1	*Freeport Texas	35	34¼	34⅜	34¼
55	15	..	Fuller pr pf	49¼	49	49¼	
47½	4¾	..	Fuller 2pf	39	38	38	40½

—G—

5⅜	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	4	3¾	4	3⅞
13¼	7	..	Gamewell	14½	12¾	14½	12¾
10⅞	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
48½	32⅜	1¾	Gen Am Trans	52⅜	51½	52⅜	52¼
22½	11¾	.25e	Gen Asphalt	31¼	30¼	31	29⅝
13⅞	7⅝	.60	Gen Baking	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅞
10⅜	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11⅝
8⅝	2	..	Gen Cable	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	8⅝
21⅞	4	..	Gen Cable A	21⅞	21½	21¾	21
76	19	..	Gen Cable pf	75½	75½	75½	76
64¼	43½	4f	Gen Cigar	58½	57⅛	57¾	57¼
40⅞	20½	.80	Gen Electric	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	38⅞
37½	30	1.80	Gen Foods	35½	35⅛	35⅝	35¼
1¼	⅛	..	Gen G&E A	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
18	11	..	Gen G&E 7% A	20	20	20	
72½	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	68¼	68⅛	68½	68
120½	116	6	Gen Mills pf	117½	117½	117½	117½
39⅜	26⅝	2f	Gen Motors	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝
120	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	119	118⅝	119	119
6¼	3	..	Gen Outdoor Ad	8	7¾	7¾	8⅛
21	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	32	30¾	30¾	31⅛
42⅝	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40½
4½	1⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
41½	15⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	42½	42	42	42
109	80	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	108	106	108	106
3⅜	¾	..	Gen Realty	3	3	3	3
39⅛	14¾	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	38½	38¼	38½	
33⅜	16¾	.50e	Gen Refractories	35½	35	35	35¼
51	14	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	45	45	45	45½
19½	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	17
7⅞	3⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	7⅞	7⅜	7½	7⅜
75¾	18	..	Gimbel Bros pf	75¾	75	75	75¼
49½	23⅜	2	Glidden	55¼	53¾	54	52¼
4¾	1⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	7	6¾	7	6¾
22	14¾	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	20	19⅞	20	20
11½	7½	..	Goodrich	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝
82	40	..	Goodrich pf	82	82	82	84
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	23¾
92	70	4	Goodyear pf	95⅝	94½	95½	94½
10½	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	10⅞	10⅜	10½	10⅝
85	20	..	Goth S H pf	89½	89½	89½	89½
4½	1¼	..	Graham Paige	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
13⅜	5¼	..	Granby	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½
5	2¼	..	Grand Union ct	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
29¾	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	23
35⅜	18⅛

Business and Industry

Chase Bank Head Asks for Action to Reduce Excess Reserves

Commerce and Finance

Dominion 3¼ P. C. $48,000,000 Issue Offered at 95.86

A group of 42 American and Canadian investment houses headed by the First Boston Corporation is offering today an issue of $48,000,000 25-year 3¼ per cent bonds of the Dominion of Canada at 95.86 and accrued interest. The bonds are callable at par on and after Jan. 15, 1956, and are due Jan. 15, 1961.

The offering is the first long-term Dominion issue offered in the United States since 1930.

Associated with the First Boston Corporation in the present offering are: Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Edward B. Smith & Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Cassatt & Co., Inc., Blyth & Co., Inc., Field, Glore & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Lazard Freres & Company, Inc., White, Weld & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Hayden, Stone & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co., F. S. Moseley & Company, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Harris, Hall & Company, A. C. Allyn & Company, Inc., Bankamerica Company, H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., R. L. Day & Co., Dean Witter & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Estabrook & Co., First of Michigan Corporation, Hornblower & Weeks, Jackson & Curtis, W. C. Langley & Co., the Securities Company of Milwaukee, Inc., Paine, Webber & Company, R. W. Pressprich & Co., Lawrence Stern & Company, Inc., Starkweather & Co., Inc., Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., Central Republic Company, Wells-Dickey Co., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ltd., Wood, Gundy & Company, Inc., the Dominion Securities Corporation, A. E. Ames & Co., Inc., and Royal Securities Corporation.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON

of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, a member of the Federal Reserve System, at the close of business on December 31st, 1935. Published in accordance with a call made by the Federal Reserve bank in this district on a date fixed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act.

ASSETS

Loans and discounts	$3,073,952.98
Overdrafts	133.76
United States Government obligations, direct and/or fully guaranteed	2,985,336.06
Other bonds, stocks and securities	982,763.17
Customers' liability on account of acceptances	43,786.75
Reserve with Federal Reserve bank	1,474,743.68
Cash, balances with other banks, exchanges for clearing house, etc.	2,855,041.76
Other assets	23,870.52
Total	$11,439,628.68

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits, except U. S. Government deposits, public funds, and deposits of other banks	8,075,544.98
Time deposits, except postal savings deposits, public funds, and deposits of other banks	283,380.87
Public funds of States, counties, school districts, or other subdivisions or municipalities	387,585.75
United States Government and postal savings deposits	141,900.00
Deposits of other banks, certified and officers' checks outstanding, etc.	1,149,602.60
Total of Items 14 to 18, inclusive:	
Secured by the pledge of loans and/or investments	$1,021,352.65
Not secured by the pledge of loans and/or investments	9,016,278.75
Total deposits	$10,037,631.40
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of this bank	43,786.75
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid	11,819.77
Dividends declared but not yet payable, and amounts set aside for dividends not declared and for accrued interest on capital notes and debentures	4,375.00
Other liabilities	32,685.07
Capital account:	
Capital notes and debentures:	
First preferred stock, 3125 shares, par $80 per share, retirable at $80 per share.	
Common stock, 10,000 shares, par $50 per share	$750,000.00
Surplus	310,000.00
Undivided profits—net	235,024.06
Reserves for contingencies	13,923.83
Total Capital Account	1,308,947.89
Total, including Capital account	$11,439,628.68
Memorandum: Loans and investments pledged to secure liabilities:	
United States Government obligations, direct and/or fully guaranteed	$1,200,000.00
Total pledged (excluding rediscounts)	$1,200,000.00
Pledged:	
Against United States Government and postal savings deposits	$350,000.00
Against other deposits	850,000.00
Total pledged	$1,200,000.00

I, William N. Oedel, Treasurer, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM N. OEDEL, Treasurer

Correct.—Attest:
CHARLES F. ADAMS
WM. HOLWAY HILL
SHERIDAN J. THORUP
Directors

State of Massachusetts, county of Suffolk, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of January, 1936.

CLARENCE H. BOTSFORD, Notary Public

[L. S.]

My commission expires May 1, 1936

REPORT OF A HOLDING COMPANY AFFILIATE

of a bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, published in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act.

Report as of December 31st, 1935, of

CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT TRUST

19 Congress Street, Boston, which is affiliated with The Union Trust Company of Boston, Boston, Massachusetts.

Kind of business:
Investment Trust.

Manner in which above-named organization is affiliated with member bank, and degree of control:
Consolidated Investment Trust is the registered holder of 4,968 common shares of The Union Trust Company of Boston (of a total of 10,000) of which 4,961 shares are deposited under an option agreement to purchase.

Financial relations with bank:
Stock of affiliated bank owned.
4,968 shares, par $50 ..... $448,400.00

Other information necessary to disclose fully relations with bank:
Bank acts as Transfer Agent for stock of Consolidated Investment Trust. Roger Amory, Chairman Executive Committee and Trustee; John W. Lowes, Trustee; William Holway Hill, Vice-President; Vincent Farnsworth, Treasurer, of Consolidated Investment Trust are directors of bank.

Consolidated Investment Trust does not have voting control of bank because option for purchase of 4,961 shares, referred to above, carries voting right.

I, O. Kelley Anderson, President of Consolidated Investment Trust, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT TRUST
By O. KELLEY ANDERSON, President

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of January, 1936.

STEWART G. ORR, Notary Public

[L. S.]

My commission expires March 19, 1937.

Battle on Utility Act's Validity Being Waged on Several Fronts

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Within the last week two important developments have occurred in the already checkered legal career of the still less than five-months-old utilities act of 1935. These developments can be understood only if the principal previous chess moves are understood in what may turn out to be the most prolonged and bitter legal battle of the decade.

The appeal of Burco, Inc., from the November decision of District Judge William C. Coleman, finding the utility act unconstitutional, was heard yesterday in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Charlotte, N. C. And last week Justice Jennings Bailey, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, agreed with the Government's request to stay hearings on the plea of seven large utility companies for an injunction against enforcement of the utility act by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Jockeying for Position

The significance of these two cases lies in the fact that they have a bearing on the form in which the question of the constitutionality of the utility act will finally appear before the Supreme Court. Before that final contest between the companies and the commission is fought out, the contestants are jockeying to put the kind of test case through the judicial mills which each prefers to argue before the highest tribunal. The utilities' preferred case was stopped last week by Justice Bailey's decision. The Government's case, against Electric Bond & Share Corporation, is on the docket of the Federal Court of the Southern District, close to the financial center of New York. The Burco case, the only one which has so far reached the circuit court, is the favorite of neither, yet may reach the Supreme Court first of all.

The utility act was signed by the President on Aug. 26. In the Burco case, trustees of a small utility in reorganization were forbidden by District Judge Coleman at Baltimore Nov. 7 to register with the SEC on Dec. 1, as Title I of the law requires, in a sweeping decision declaring Title I unconstitutional. The Government appeared only as friend of the court. The case was appealed, but the Government is not eager to have the Supreme Court pass on the law in this case because the SEC is only a "friend of the court" while the utilities do not consider it a good test case because the company is not representative of those most eager to have the law upset.

The Burco decision greatly heartened the holding companies. Yet through most of November the managements were unable to decide whether to register or not. They feared that the courts might find registration to constitute acceptance of the benefits of the law, and so to invalidate objections to it. The commission promised it would not take this view, but there appear to be court decisions available, both agreeing and disagreeing with this view.

Commissioner Landis complained that the companies had better show their hand. Then suddenly on Nov. 20 the opening gun in the legal battle was opened when United Gas Improvement made public its intention not to register, with announcement of a suit to enjoin the SEC from enforcing the law.

Flood of Suits

The action opened a barrage of litigation. In less than a month 48 suits against the Commission were filed by 148 plaintiffs in 10 federal district courts to enjoin enforcement of the law. Among these was a suit filed with the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by seven large holding companies, including North American, American Water Works, and United Light & Power.

Meantime the Commission made every effort to induce the companies to register, but in vain. The registration blank was cut to such simple form that as Commissioner Landis remarked, it could be filled out in 15 or 20 minutes. The lights in the Commission's offices burned till midnight of Sunday, Dec. 1, but only 63 companies registered, of which the number of major companies could be counted on one hand. The industry rejected the Government's olive branch with a practically united front.

The Commission was not long in replying. It picked out Electric Bond & Share as the likeliest object of a test suit, and filed to force registration, and it sought to stay the utilities' cases. Philip Gadsden, chairman of the Committee on Public Utility Executives, published a statement that the companies would like to co-operate with the Government in picking out about four representative cases, but Attorney General Cummings stated that the committee had not taken the matter up directly with the Government, and ignored the suggestion, asking the court to stay the injunctions. This stay was granted last week on condition that the Government prosecute its EBS case diligently.

Penalty Is Heavy

The seriousness of the companies' intentions in not registering is indicated by the fact that if the law is found constitutional the companies are liable to $200,000 fines and the directors to fines up to $10,000 and imprisonment up to two years. Moreover, the rigidity of the law made such a virtually unanimous standout force the Government to a technical evasion; for according to the statute, failure to register should virtually paralyze the companies, making even their routine business illegal and forbidding them the use of the United States mails. Lest some overzealous postmaster attempt to carry out the law, Postmaster General Farley notified his staff that the post office would continue to handle the mail of nonregistrants pending Supreme Court decision.

A further serious difficulty appeared in the investment market. In November the commission was counting on the refusal of investors to buy bonds of outlaw utility systems as a weapon to force registration, but the holding companies ignored the danger. After Dec. 1 it appeared that although the Government was willing to let the outlaws live (again pending final judgment) bankers would be unwilling to risk the underwriting of securities of unregistered companies.

But the operating subsidiaries of unregenerate corporate parents, it was felt, need not so suffer. So the utilities and the commission buried the hatchet long enough to discuss the financing of operating subsidiaries which were exempt from the registration requirement, but whose nonexempt parent companies had refused. The result was the filing of a registration statement of West Penn Power Company, on Dec. 26, for a $27,000,000 bond issue, although its parent, American Water Works & Electric Company, has refused to register.

Breach in the Wall

Thus in the wall which the registration requirement puts up against utility financing a breach has been made in the case of operating companies. Although the commission made no public statement, it apparently made no opposition, in the role conferred upon it by the Security Act of 1933, to registration by an affiliate of a firm which defied it in the role conferred on it by the Utility Act of 1935. West Penn's registration pointed out, in fact, that failure of its parent to register saved it from certain requirements of the subsidiary of a registered company. It duly filed for exemption, and under the law exemption is automatically effective unless and until refused.

After a burst of activity in November, utility financing virtually disappeared. In spite of the current low rates for many only operating company refundings are expected for the indefinite future until current legal uncertainties for the holding companies are cleared up. And it is hardly expected that either the Electric Bond & Share case or even the Burco Inc. case can reach the Supreme Court for many months.

Living Costs Rise 0.6 P. C. During Month of December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—The cost of living continued to rise during the month of December, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

The increase from November to December amounted to 0.6 per cent. The largest advance was noted in food prices, the second largest in rents. At the close of 1935 living costs were 5.0 per cent higher than in December, 1934, and 18.6 higher than in April, 1933, the low point during the depression. They were, however, still 15.3 per cent below the level of December, 1929.

Food prices moved upward 1.3 per cent, which made them 11.2 per cent higher than at the close of the preceding year and 40.9 per cent higher than in April, 1933, but 19.3 per cent lower than in December, 1929.

Rents continue to rise, increasing 0.5 per cent from November to December. Since December, 1934, there has been an increase of 9.9 per cent, and since January, 1934, the low point, a rise of 17.1 per cent.

Clothing prices rose very slightly, 0.1 per cent. The increase was due entirely to an advance in men's clothing prices since women's clothing prices did not change between November and December. Although clothing prices in December, 1935, were 22.9 per cent higher than in April, 1933, they were 3.5 per cent lower than in December, 1934, and 24.9 per cent lower than in December, 1929.

Coal prices increased slightly, 0.1 per cent, and they were at the same level as one year ago. Since December, 1929, there has been a decline of 7.9 per cent in coal prices.

The cost of sundries averaged the same in December as in November, but it was 0.4 per cent higher than in December, 1934, and 4.6 per cent higher than in April, 1933, although 4.9 per cent lower than in December, 1929.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

42 Washington St., Boston

JOIN OUR 1936 CHRISTMAS CLUB

BANKING BY MAIL

Interest Begins JAN. 21

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10

Prices of Cotton Cloth Still Upset By AAA Decision

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 14—Cotton goods distributors throughout the industry have been occupied almost exclusively during the past week, with the all-important problem of price adjustment.

Although the market has given strong evidence of being hungry for merchandise, little progress could be made in the placement of orders or the accommodation of customers' requirements, until due allowances had been made for the effect of the Supreme Court decision eliminating the cotton processing taxes on all cotton goods.

After many conferences and group meetings, and after much testing out of the strength of the market, definite prices and selling terms had to be worked out on a more or less uniform basis before normal trading could go forward.

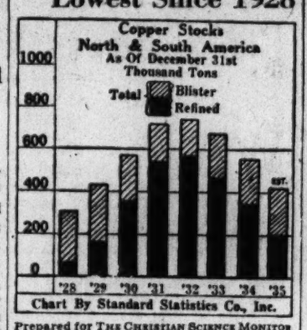
The desire of each seller along the line to avoid passing along to his own customers the full amount of the price reductions he himself received, further complicates the problem and delays a final solution such as will meet with general acceptance.

The attempt of gray goods mills to use a part of the process tax margin to swell their own previously inadequate profit ended in failure this week. After naming prices promptly, the day after the decision, on a basis 2 cents a pound below the previous week's levels, the gray goods manufacturers found buyers did not respond. Finally, late Thursday, some of the large sheeting mills and certain of the large manufacturers of drills announced further reductions on their goods to a basis equivalent to a deduction of the entire amount of the tax. And these prices found immediate acceptance. On Friday the print-cloth mills and the makers of carded broadcloths, sateens, twills, tobacco cloths, and virtually all carded yarn convertibles took similar action. Business was then done on a large scale.

Mills making standard plain woven cloths from combed yarns such as lawns, voiles, pongees, etc., refused to quote lower prices. So business remained stalled in this section of the market. In the fancy goods division, however, where mills cut their quotations by nearly the full amount of the processing tax, there was a substantial volume of business booked.

In finished goods lines the problem is only partially solved as yet. Many houses have already announced an additional 5 per cent discount on sheets and pillow cases and certain types of muslin to take care of the processing tax reduction.

Stocks of Copper Lowest Since 1928



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERN Hemisphere copper stocks are lower than at any other time since 1928, although only a trifle under the Jan. 1, 1930, figure.

Pure Oil Company Offers Stock As Dividend Payment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Pure Oil Company is offering stockholders a plan by which accumulations amounting to $6,564,162 on the preferred stocks will be disposed of.

According to an announcement the accumulations on the 8 per cent stock, by April 1, will amount to $25.50 a share, on the 6 per cent stock to $19.12½ a share and on the 5¼ per cent stock to $16.87½ a share. Under the conversion plan, holders of the present preferred stock are being offered the following exchange for each share of their present holdings:

For each share of the 8 per cent issue, either 1.34 shares of the new 6 per cent preferred stock and $1.50 in cash, or one share of the new 8 per cent preferred stock and 0.24 of a share of the new 6 per cent preferred and $1.50 in cash.

For each share of the present 6 per cent preferred shares, 1.18 shares of the new 6 per cent preferred shares and $1.12½ in cash.

For each share of the present 5¼ per cent preferred, 1.16 shares of the new 6 per cent preferred stock and 87½ cents in cash.

An exception is provided on the 8 per cent preferred issue outstanding, which may be exchanged either for the new 6 per cent preferred or an equal number of shares of a new 8 per cent issue, in which event accumulations would be paid in the new 6 per cent stock.

The company estimates that its net income last year amounted to $8,100,000. This is equal to $1.98 a share on the 3,038,370 shares after allowing for one year's dividend requirements on the three classes of preferred stocks.

Bank Executive Sees Menace In Big Excess Reserve Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—In the annual report presented stockholders of the Chase National Bank today, Winthrop W. Aldrich, disclosing that net earnings for 1935 after taxes amounted to $15,340,198 or $1.82 a share after preferred dividends, devoted much space to a discussion of the question of excess reserves and money market control.

Calling attention to the $3,000,000,000 of excess reserves and the huge credit expansion possible on them as a base, the report says that it is now no longer a question of whether action should be taken or not, but rather when action should be taken. The bank views the reserves as a potentional menace and would take action before credit inflation becomes a reality.

"We are now at a stage," Mr. Aldrich said, "when preventive action can be taken with a minimum of adverse effects and thereby forestall more drastic curative action later on.

"The Federal Reserve banks have three principal facilities which they are able to use from time to time in preventing undue expansion of credit. The first of these is the discount rate which is capable of effective use only when the member banks are in debt to the Federal Reserve banks. At present, however, this is not the case.

"The second method calls for reducing the Federal Reserve holdings of bills and government obligations, either by sale to the market or by letting them run off at maturity. This method has undoubted technical advantages, but it would be unwise to use it too freely at the present time. Further, viewing the long-run problem, even if it were freely used it would probably prove insufficient to meet the case. The bill holdings are now negligible.

Would Raise Members Reserves

"The third method is that of increasing the reserves which member banks are required to keep at the Federal Reserve Banks. A judicious application of this method, together with the disposal of whatever government obligations might be required, would reduce the excess reserves and correspondingly reduce the menace of credit expansion which their existence implies.

"It has been argued that the use of either the second or third method would tend to raise money rates and to force a contraction of the credit now existing. This would depend largely upon the way the operation was accomplished. The presumption is strong that the greater part of the excess reserves could be cancelled without straining the money market. The money market statistics of the past four years show an immense effect on money rates in general from the first $300,000,000 of excess reserves, a somewhat diminished effect from the next $500,000,000, a trifling effect from the next $800,000,000, and negligible consequences from the last $1,400,000,000. It is not proposed that the Federal Reserve System should forthwith and in one step cancel all of the apparently ineffective excess. Discretion would dictate a more cautious policy, the purpose of which would be to bring the Federal Reserve Banks once more into effective relations with the money market."

Mr. Aldrich also advocated using the gold profit from the devaluation of the dollar to retire government bonds securing national bank notes and would have the Treasury release gold to the Federal Reserve Banks for export, which would increase its deposit balances with the Reserve banks which balances could be used to buy government securities, thus replenishing member bank reserves, and so cause a reduction in the public debt.

Transits Through Panama Canal Show Decrease in 1935

BALBOA, Jan. 13 (AP)—Statisticians this week blamed nationalistic policies of the trading world and labor troubles on the west coast of North America for a sharp decrease in Panama Canal transits and tolls during 1935.

Figures up to and including Dec. 15 showed a decrease of 6 per cent in transits and 8.7 per cent in tolls compared to the corresponding period of 1934.

In 1935 tolls of $21,367,713 were paid by 4814 vessels, while the previous year 5119 vessels paid $23,393,402 in tolls. Canal statisticians, however, pointed out that the 1935 figures showed an increase of 10.5 in transits and 5.7 in tolls over 1933.

"This 'buy American,' 'buy British,' 'buy homeland products' campaign has resulted in the laying up of a lot of European and American shipping," they explained. "Countries have been trying to live within themselves. Consequently international trade has dropped decidedly with a corresponding loss to shipping.

"The Suez Canal would have shown a far greater loss than we did this year had it not been for the artificial stimulation caused by the Italo-Ethiopian war. As a matter of fact, some traffic which formerly used the Suez Canal is now using the Panama route because the Suez is still on the gold standard.

"Nitrates and petroleum shipments, particularly the former, continue to keep well ahead and to hold up the daily transit average here."

U. S.-Swiss Pact Is Good News For American Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — Good news for American agriculture is contained in the new trade agreement between Switzerland and the United States, according to the United States Department of Agriture.

By the terms of the agreement, Switzerland agrees to extend benefits in the form of duty reductions, quota increases, and other assurances covering a number of important American agricultural products.

In 1929 Switzerland imported these products from the United States to a total value of $12,000,000. This trade, largely because of increased import restrictions by Switzerland, had declined to $4,000,000 in 1934.

Exports Expected to Rise

To induce Switzerland to make these concessions on American agricultural products, as well as on a number of industrial products, the United States substantially reduced its duties on a long list of manufactured goods. The principal items involved were watches, dyestuffs, and certain Swiss textile specialties. The only United States agricultural duty reduced in the agreement was that covering a special Swiss type of cheese.

The principal American agricultural products upon which Switzerland makes concessions are lard, wheat, rice, certain fresh and dried fruits, and canned asparagus. In addition, Switzerland agrees to make a very substantial increase in its import quota covering American Douglas fir.

To Lift Lard Embargo

Switzerland has agreed to lift the embargo on lard imports within three months from the effective date of the agreement. It is further agreed that 90 per cent of all imports of lard into Switzerland shall be obtained from the United States. In addition, import charges are reduced 50 per cent to the equivalent of $2.94 per hundred pounds.

Under the agreement, Switzerland has granted to the United States an annual wheat import quota of 4,366,000 bushels. That figure is equal to imports from the United States in 1931 when such wheat supplied more than one fifth of Swiss import requirements. In 1934, Switzerland imported no wheat from the United States.

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 136

A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared payable on Wednesday, January 15 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30 1935, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

This advertisement is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these Bonds for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such Bonds. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

$48,000,000

THE GOVERNMENT OF

The Dominion of Canada

Twenty-five Year

Three and One-Quarter Per Cent. Bonds

Dated January 15, 1936 Due January 15, 1961

Callable at par on and after January 15, 1956

Price 95.86% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The First Boston Corporation

Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated — Edward B. Smith & Co.

Bancamerica-Blair Corporation — Cassatt & Co. Incorporated — Blyth & Co., Inc. — Field, Glore & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Lazard Freres & Company Incorporated — White, Weld & Co.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. — Lee Higginson Corporation

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. — Hayden, Stone & Co. — W. E. Hutton & Co. — F. S. Moseley & Co. — Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated

Harris, Hall & Company Incorporated — A. C. Allyn and Company Incorporated — Bankamerica Company — H. M. Byllesby and Company Incorporated

R. L. Day & Co. — Dean Witter & Co. — Dominick & Dominick — Estabrook & Co.

First of Michigan Corporation — Hornblower & Weeks — Jackson & Curtis — W. C. Langley & Co.

The Securities Company of Milwaukee Incorporated — Paine, Webber & Co — R. W. Pressprich & Co. — Lawrence Stern and Company Incorporated

Starkweather & Co. Incorporated — Whiting, Weeks & Knowles Incorporated — Central Republic Company — Wells-Dickey Co.

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Limited — Wood, Gundy & Co. Incorporated — The Dominion Securities Corporation — A. E. Ames & Co. Incorporated

Royal Securities Corporation

January 14, 1936

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Music and the Movies

By **Felix Borowski**

Hollywood, Calif.

IT IS a remarkable circumstance, considering the popularity of motion picturcs, that so little should have been accomplished with their music. Not less remarkable is the fact that so comparatively few of the distinguished composers of the world have bethought themselves to ally their gifts and their skill with a form of art that offers such manifold possibilities—not to mention commercial advantages. It is true that a considerable number of composers today are committed to modernist ideas that would appeal not at all to the Man in the Street who takes himself and his family to the movies. And yet, even in that department, such a modernist as Hindemith has not only provided music for motion pictures, but has taught others how to do it. But Hindemith is an exceptional example, and it may be said that in cases involving appeal to popular taste—as in his music written for the Youth Movement in Germany—he has been content to modify some of those up-to-date inventions such as linear counterpoint and the polytonality that it includes. There can be no doubt that polytonalists would receive a chilly reception in the studios of Holfywood.

Anyone who casts a critical eye over the activities in those places must perceive that producers have quite recently become aware that music occupies a more important position in their scheme of operations than they had believed. Just now they are busying themselves with opera, in which department their premises are altogether wrong. Opera, as it is understood in Hollywood, is merely a sentimental story into which are thrown a number of arias from dramatic compositions, sung by vocalists of more or less renown. In spite of the fact that this type of entertainment has won considerable acclaim and, by that token, has made rich studios richer still, there are those who believe that opera is a very different business from that which makes up the basis of "Here's to Romance."

* * *

It may well be asked why Hollywood has been content to dispense such perverted "opera" when the real article has been lying just beyond its gates. The answer is that the gates have been locked and no one has been able to find the key. To state the matter less figuratively, the producers have been confronted with the difficulty of putting operas on the screen so that the story, the action, the music and the text become clear to every eye and ear. Since those things are nearly always muddled in opera houses it must have been clear to producers that ordinary operatic methods would never do for the screen. The Businessman who is content to sit beside his wife during a performance of "La Traviata," slumberously uncaring whether it means anything or not, asks something quite different when he accompanies her to the movies. Opera may be, and most often is, enveloped in a cloak of unintelligibility, but the films cannot afford to be. How, then, is opera to be made clear?

The Russian conductor, Jacques Samossoud, has found the key. In Hollywood he has just demonstrated how Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" can be made intelligible as well as musically enjoyable. The secret consists in setting forth the story in spoken dialogue by actors and synchronizing their text to the Italian master's music, which the orchestra plays continuously throughout. At this audition of "Pagliacci," a number of producers who looked at and listened to the production declared that, although they had often heard the opera, they were learning for the first time what "Pagliacci" was all about! It may be thought, perhaps, that by turning "Pagliacci" into a spoken drama the song element (which, it may be conceded, is an important factor in opera) disappears. But this is not so; for where a song or an aria can logically and naturally be retained—as, for instance, Nedda's Bird Song or the Serenade sung by Beppe, in "Pagliacci"—it is given its accustomed place.

* * *

Mr. Samossoud's experiment had been tried out in Chicago about a year ago, but its success was neutralized by the lack of effective amplification that would have permitted the dialogue of the actors to be heard over the surge of orchestral tone. No such defect was in evidence at Hollywood, where sound projection has been made into a fine art. There the operatic problem has been practically solved. It has naturally been solved, too, for motion picture musical comedy, which is now attracting the attention of producers, who seem to have arrived at the belief that there might be advantages in a somewhat richer artistic fare than the topical songs and tap-dancing of the revues. Victor Herbert has been tried, but there is inevitably a flavor of the past in such an opus as "Sweethearts" or "Naughty Marietta." So something modern, with a plot, some pretty tunes and grand finales, is being cogitated in the studios, and the recent appearance of Mr. Hammerstein on Hollywoodian boulevards is not without its implications.

Opera, grand or otherwise, is not the sole matter of musical interest that is agitating the sound-stages. Improbable as it may seem, an atmosphere of musical uplift is in the air. Something better than medleys of tunes from assorted—and often ill-assorted—compositions is being more and more considered for the feature screen, and there is even a movement to credit the average movie-goer with a finer esthetic sense than that with which the producers have so far credited him.

The prime mover in raising this artistic standard is another Russian—Boris Morros—who guides the musical destinies of Paramount. Mr. Morros, who was a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff has long been associated with motion pictures in New York and is well justified in a conviction that he knows what the public wants, as well as what it needs. He is of opinion that a Nocturne by Chopin, a Moment Musical by Schubert, set in a romantically dramatic frame, may well bring relaxation to the folk who take their pleasures of an evening in the picture theaters. Surely he is right. Nor can he be mistaken in his surmise that not only the public will be made glad, but that the art of music will gain.

MUSIC LESSONS BY MAIL
UNDER MASTER TEACHERS
Complete conservatory course. Wonderful home-study method. Famous teachers guide and coach you. Piano, Harmony, Voice, Public School Music, Violin, Cornet, Trumpet, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Organ, Accordion, Saxophone, Clarinet. Lessons amazingly easy, complete. Mention instruction desired. Low cost; easy terms. Catalog free.
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CONSERVATORY
Dept. 37, 1525 East 53rd Street, Chicago.

By a Staff Artist

Dimitri Mitropoulos, Greek Conductor

Who Will Make His First American Appearances When He Directs the Boston Symphony Orchestra for Two Weeks at the End of January During Serge Koussevitzky's Midwinter Vacation

The Best British Plays of 1935

By **Harold Hobson**

London

FEW years have been more successful than 1935 in the recent history of the English theater. Two plays have run the entire 12 months, and their popularity still seems far from exhausted. "The Wind and the Rain," Mr. Merton Hodge's simple little comedy of undergraduate life in a Scottish university, was produced in September, 1933, and for 900 performances it retained the same principals—Mr. Robert Harris, Mr. Mackenzie Ward and Miss Celia Johnson. A few weeks ago, however, Miss Johnson was married. Her role is now being successfully taken by Miss Antoinette Cellier, whose father, Mr. Frank Cellier, plays an important part in another immensely prosperous piece, Mr. Walter Hackett's "Espionage." The other entertainment that has survived the whole of 1935 is Mr. S. I. Hsiung's Chinese play, "Lady Precious Stream," a play whose eastern conventions are foreign to the traditions and practices of the English stage.

* * *

Equally certain in their attack upon the public taste are two musical comedies, Mr. Bobby Howes's "Please, Teacher," and Mr. Leslie Henson's "Seeing Stars." Mr. John Gielgud is nightly performing the almost unparalleled feat of filling a West End theater with a Shakespeare play, "Romeo and Juliet," and Miss Dodie Smith's fourth drama, "Call It a Day," is also spectacularly triumphant in drawing the paying public to the box office. In addition to these successes, Miss Marie Tempest's "Short Story," by a new author, cannot be omitted from any list of the popular plays of the year.

Assessing plays on a somewhat more personal basis, we should choose as the first notable production of the year Mr. Ronald Gow's adaptation of Mr. Walter Greenwood's novel, "Love on the Dole." This piece has a rather unnecessary violence of dialogue, and in performance (having now been given more than 400 times) it has grown somewhat rough and awkward. In particular it misses the finely controlled rendering of the passive and poverty-broken mother with which Miss Cathleen Nesbitt distinguished its early days. Nevertheless, it is a very sincere and at times moving version of conditions in industrial areas which public opinion has too long smugly ignored. The long run of this play, totally unexpected, is a tribute to London's perspicacity.

* * *

A play that achieved some measure of popularity and an undoubted succès d'estime was the vehicle of Mr. John Wyse's first venture into management, an adaptation of Mr. Richard Oke's novel, "Frolic Wind," at the Royalty. "Frolic Wind" has a macabre atmosphere that was on the whole well preserved in the rather disjointed stage version. Indeed, in this respect it was more successful than Mr. Rodney's theatrical résumé of Mr. Hugh Walpole's "The Old Ladies," in spite of Miss Edith Evan's blood-chilling performance in the latter play.

Mr. J. B. Priestley's "Cornelius" reproduced with extraordinary accuracy the atmosphere of the small city business house which its author hit off so exactly in "Angel Pavement." But in its imaginative and energetic hero, played with a fine zest by Mr. Ralph Richardson, it had a character far more vital than any in the novel. It is a pity that the slowness of the first act should have caused so excellent a play to fail.

A piece that triumphantly overcomes a similar defect is Mr. Robert Sherwood's "Tovarich," which, with Miss Eugenie Léontovich and Sir Cedric Hardwicke in the cast, is perhaps the most successful straight play of the year. For sheer entertainment "Tovarich" is rivaled only by "Espionage," and it has the advantage in intelligence and logic over this superb exhibition of the comic talents of Miss Marion Lorne. The best musical comedy of the year is Mr. Charles Cochan's "Anything Goes," which also contains the most attractive song heard in London for a long time, namely, "You're the Top."

Vienna Musical Events

By **Erwin Stein**

Vienna

RECENT performances of the "Gurrelieder" once more showed the extraordinary effect of this powerful work. It is genuine Schönberg even if it sounds different from what is today expected of his music. The same ardent imagination which later evolved "Pierrot Lunaire," "Die Erwartung" and the third String Quartet conceived the "Gurrelieder." However dissimilar these works may be, he who does not recognize in them the identical original impetus cannot know Schönberg well. There is the same artistic capacity to discover the best form for everything it wishes to say. It is conceivable that the "Gurrelieder," which treats of love and loss, twilight and dawn, is nearer to the big public than the tragic buffooneries of "Pierrot Lunaire." When these common human emotions are represented in the "Gurrelieder" with such a wealth of lovely, persuasive melodies, so much beauty of orchestral color and with such magnificent gradations that the listener is overwhelmed, then, surely, this is a demonstration of the greatness of the work.

We are indebted to the Konzerthausgesellschaft and its artistic director, Doktor Botstieber, for such an exceptionally fine performance. Bruno Walter conducted with great sympathy and understanding. Under his hands the beauties of the music were unfolded fully—the love lyrics in the first part and the turbulence of the last, the tender orchestral colors of the drama and the radiant glow of the sunrise. The work had lately been heard in Vienna with a small orchestra. This time the whole gigantic apparatus demanded by the score was involved: an orchestra of more than 120 players, with a chorus several hundred strong. These were the Viennese Symphoniker, the Singakademie and the Schubert-Bund, which negotiated the difficult male choruses with powerful, sonorous voices and pure intonation.

The soloists also, were extremely good. Hilde Konetzni took the part of Tove. She is a recent acquisition of the Staatsoper and a younger sister of the dramatic singer Anny Konetzni. She has a resonant voice of great power in the higher registers. Frau Thorborg sang the moving, plaintive song of the woodpigeon with intuition and dignity of expression. The Hungarian tenor, Rösler, again proved himself an extraordinarily intelligent and cultured singer with a lovely, lyrical voice. The part of the peasant was supremely well sung by Herr Lorenzi. Particularly successful was the song of Klaus Narr. Herr Wernigk, the distinguished singer, and Bruno Kalter, who shaped the musical structure, made a delicious little Scherzo out of this humorous episode. Wilhelm Klitsch's recitation of the spoken parts was a masterly achievement. This excellent actor's interpretation is well known from his earlier performances of the "Gurrelieder." Yet one is always struck by his poetical rendering, beautiful voice and musical feeling.

Both performances were virtually sold out, and the success was tremendous. The good attendance was the more remarkable as there happened to be a profusion of important concerts during that week: recitals by Casals and Marion Anderson, both of whom had packed houses, and the first of Toscanini's concerts with the Philharmonic. It looks as if things were gradually becoming easier for the Viennese.

Toscanini conducted three concerts, each preceded by a public rehearsal. In spite of the high prices all six performances were sold out in a few days. Though some of his programs may be criticized, Toscanini very soon became the favorite of the Viennese.

Among the best things he gave us were the "Eroica," the "Deutsches Requiem" and a tonally enchanting presentation of Smetana's "Moldau." Beyond everything else are the wonderful orchestral sounds with which Toscanini always enthralls us.

Robert Emmet With a Difference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

WE HAVE learned to think of a play about Robert Emmet in terms of brutal redcoats and more brutal officers, unscrupulous state officials and hanging judges. His famous speech from the dock has offered an opportunity to the star actor which never failed to win for him thunderous applause. It has fallen to Maura Molloy, in her first play, "Summer's Day," which had its première at the Abbey, to break away from tradition and to show us the private life of Emmet in so far as it could be shown in the space of three acts and an epilogue. And a charming if tragic story it makes.

The play opens at the Lambart home, in county Wicklow. Kate Lambart is giving a dance to which she has invited Sara Curran and Robert Emmet. The latter has returned after an absence of two years in France. Emmet's political activities had caused an estrangement between him and Sara and much concern to his friends generally who had no sympathy with his outlook. The two meet again and, as it is understoood that Emmet has done with public life and is to devote his attention to the business of tanning, the friendship is renewed and develops into deeper and closer relations.

* * *

A few months pass and rumor is again busy connecting Emmet's name with revolutionary activities. His friends are alarmed and Sara is very concerned but her fears are allayed by Emmet himself in a scene which brings out the lover in each. But, alas! Emmet has become a marked man and, the revolutionary movement failing, he becomes a fugitive. The assassination of Lord Kilwarden, the humane judge, which Emmet has unsuccessfully tried to prevent, precipitates matters. Wholesale arrests follow and a price is put on Emmet's head. His friends disown him and John Philpott Curran, the lawyer, who so courageously defended the United Irishmen, denounces him publicly.

Emmet, from his hiding place, writes to Sara asking her to go with him to America on a vessel about to sail. Sara, remembering that her mother had fled with a lover who had then abandoned her in London, refuses. She and her brother, Richard, who, with Sara, is devoted to Emmet, believe that he is safe on the high seas when he suddenly turns up one night at the Priory. Sara agrees to meet him the next night and to go away with him. On taking farewell of Sara, Emmet walks into the arms of soldiers who had tracked him to the house. The tragic epilogue deals with Sara's reaction to the fate of her lover. Driven from her home by a father who sees in the discovery of his daughter's relations with Emmet the end of his hopes of a judgeship, she comes to the Lambarts, who send her to other friends in the hope that time and other surroundings will restore her shaken reason.

* * *

The play, which reveals interestingly the outlook of people of Emmet's own class and creed on the politics of the day, their vacillation and sharply drawn distinctions of caste, is a little slow in the beginning and the opening scenes of the first and second acts might be pruned to advantage. The characterization, however, is well done and contrasts are excellently established. Sara Curran is somewhat colorless until toward the end of the second act when, in her scene with Emmet, she comes out of her hesitant modesty and throws off the shell imposed upon her by a termagant father and a conventional sister. Her Big moment is again with Emmet when he comes to her a fugitive.

It is a difficult role, offering great opportunities to an experienced young actress, and it was unfortunate that Mr. Hugh Hunt, the producer, entrusted it to Moya Devlin, whose only previous appearance had been with an amateur group, Miss Devlin has possibilities but she lacks training. It was unfair to her to thrust her into the limelight in the part of Sara Curran. Her playing, sincere and always brave, had the curious effect of reacting on her more experienced colleagues so that the performance generally suggested a company of good amateurs. Making every allowance for her obvious uneasiness, Miss Devlin is not yet ready for important roles.

Ria Mooney, as the vivacious Kate Lambart, made the most of her opportunities. Arthur Shields, as Robert Emmet, did some of the best work of his career. He had his voice under complete control. His movements were at all times graceful and he had the bearing of the aristocrat. Finally, in his make-up he bore a remarkable resemblance to the original Emmet.

The chief fault in the play is that the author tells too much in her earlier scenes. Her sense of the theatrical also slightly overreached itself in the epilogue. A little thoughtful revision will add to the charm of "Summer's Day" and enhance the popular value which the play is certain to enjoy.

J. J. HAYES

Miss Antoine as Philine

By **Pitts Sanborn**

New York

TO THE active list of the Metropolitan Opera House "Mignon" was restored on Jan. 4. One more of the newly-engaged American singers, Miss Josephine Antoine, of Boulder, Colorado, imparted special interest by making her first Metropolitan appearance in the role of Philine, which had numbered among its interpreters on the same stage Lilli Lehmann, Lillian Nordica, Bessie Abott, Marion Talley and Lily Pons—truly a diversified array.

Miss Antoine came to the august House of Song after a little experience of actual opera at the Juilliard School and the Philadelphia Academy of Music—the latter under the aegis of the Philadelphia Orchestra. But if that little had extended over the years of a Patti or a Schumann-Heink, its possessor could hardly have appeared more self-assured. She would undoubtedly, however, have learned something more about acting. Still, she is distinctly of a soubrette type and probably will succeed in that kind of role.

As Philine she clearly pleased the audience, though her impersonation had little of the glittering magnificence of the actress whom Ambroise Thomas's librettists borrowed from the pages of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister." Vocally she was as a rule effective in the upper part of her scale, where her tones had a measure of brilliance and her execution was clean and fluent.

* * *

Another of this season's recruits, Mme. Helen Oelheim, appeared as Frederic, a part that used to profit by the talents of Sofia Scalchi. Mme. Oelheim sang the rondo-gavotte acceptably. Of course, the feature of the cast was Miss Bori in the title role—always agreeable to the eye and the intelligence, and if her voice exhibited undeniable limitations, her knowledge of tradition, her sense of style and her patrician taste in phrasing and expression merited cordial praise. Mr. Crooks as Wilhelm Meister sang pleasingly, if somewhat too nasally, when the music lay within his range; his French was understandable, and his improvement in stage technic was again in evidence. Mr. Pinza's Lothario furnished one more proof of his being at a disadvantage in French opera, though in the last act he did some good singing. Mr. Hasselmans conducted with a fine feeling for the character of the graceful score, which is much less dated than one had supposed a dozen years ago.

A Town Hall recital of uncommon interest was Miss Viola Mitchell's (Jan. 3), when the gifted player made known here the new Violin Concerto by the Italian modernist G. Francesco Malapiero. Although Miss Mitchell played the solo part in masterly fashion, an appraisal of the work should await her performing it here with orchestra instead of with only a piano as accompaniment. Then matters that seemed fragmentary and abrupt might turn out to be entirely justified. Consequently, for thorough enjoyment of Miss Mitchell's broad and secure playing, we heeded rather the D minor Sonata for violin and piano of Brahms.

* * *

Sir Thomas Beecham's ministrations with the Philharmonic-Symphony Society have continued to give large satisfaction to audiences in Carnegie Hall. Among the more important English compositions that he has brought forward in the course of this English-Mozart Festival have been Elgar's First Symphony (too long neglected here), the Overture to "The Wasps" of Aristophanes, by Vaughan Williams, and William Walton's amusing suite, "Façade."

A symphony by Mozart figures on each of Sir Thomas's programs and the performance is always a delight. The Mozart of the English conductor—rightly esteemed an expert in interpreting the music of the Salzburg master—is a richly romantic Mozart, prodigal of melody and beauty; a marvelous workman, too, but primarily the great lyricist. Thus we have heard these days the Symphony in C major, No. 34, and the "Prague" Symphony in D. Sir Thomas conducts as though he enjoyed nothing better in the world, and the men play for him with a corresponding relish.

The Philharmonic-Symphony Chamber Orchestra, directed by Hans Lange with authority and fine taste, has given another Town Hall concert (Jan. 6), devoted this time to music of the eighteenth century exclusively. A concerto for solo flute and strings by Boccherini and a concerto for solo bassoon, two oboes, two horns and strings by Mozart, with Joseph Amans and Benjamin Kohon as the accomplished soloists respectively, were enthusiastically received by the audience. Yet even more noteworthy were an exceptionally interesting symphony by Heinrich, Joseph Riegel and Haydn's "Maria Theresia" symphony, which boasts an Adagio of remarkable ingenuity and beauty.

At Carnegie Hall, the following evening, the New York Women's Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Miss Antonia Brico, gave substantial reason for their existence by setting before their hearers Bach's C major Concerto for three claviers and strings. This really splendid work was remarkably well played, with Miss Brico herself, Miss Phyllida Everingham and Mischa Meller as the pianists. Otherwise the program offered the Fifth Symphony of Schubert and Dvořák's "New World" symphony.

M. Rothenstein—G. O'Keeffe

By **E. C. Sherburne**

New York

WHAT may we expect of the artist? Is it not that his work shall contain in every part evidence that it has passed through his mind, that it shall bear in every stroke and tone the imprint of his emotion? When a picture does not have this element of personal style it is likely to convey only vague satisfaction. A landscape that has no style that is of the painter can do little more for us than awaken memories of similarly pleasant vistas in nature; but a landscape that could have been done only by an individual may move us like a poem which conveys a mood that touches upon our experience at the edges and enlarges its borders.

The mood may even be colored with literary implications so long as emotion is pictorially dominant, as oils, water colors and drawings by Michael Rothenstein exemplify in his exhibition at the Carl Fischer gallery, continuing until Jan. 25. This son of a noted British artist arrives with proofs that he has something of his own to say and a language that is evolving from good solid models: Rubens, Daumier. His line has personal character and his ability to handle figures in groups is something that usually comes only with long years of practice.

* * *

Mr. Rothenstein in some of his pictures chooses to transpose Biblical themes into modern life equivalents, discovering in peasant and factory environments means of restating the Annunciation, the Nativity, Gethsemane and the Crucifixion. These are not overburdened with connotations, since there are few grounds for giving them specific interpretations. "European Politics," with its female ideal figure asleep upon a pedestal which an agitator has chosen for violent speechmaking, stops short of a cartoon in its reservations. In the same way "The Two Selves" escapes sententiousness, for above all there is pictorial charm in the good construction and the warm, dark coloration of the figures, one asleep slothfully at a gate while the other is climbing with an enduring eagerness that, if unhampered, will carry him far.

Georgia O'Keeffe is showing 17 new paintings at An American Place until Feb. 27. Here is pure painting, pictorial expression intense and unique. The artist opens our vision to thoughts and emotions that may be seen only through the mind's eye. She puts four rusty turkey feathers in a dark glazed vase and makes clear the meaning of rhythmic variation of repeated patterns.

Here, as always in her work, she seems to be reminding us that every least item in nature has integrity. Look at her magnified morning glories and ask yourself, "What is least?" She makes a song of this in a sunflower that has been pondered so intently that it becomes an entity, with a luxuriance and pulsing vigor in its seed core that could only have been sustained by a ring of petals that had each an individual existence.

"Pastel of Red Roses" is characteristic. It has been brooded over, felt so purgingly, that it has become like a sonnet, a complete statement within a form that the subject prescribed. Here is a humility that wins whispered truths from nature that would be unsuspected by those who bring ready-made designs to suit all occasions. Here are mountain pictures that had to wait to be born. Thought, emotions, memories, conjectures about the unknowable, had to be mulled over for years, perhaps, before paintings so complete and yet so simple could have been possible of accomplishment.

* * *

Miss O'Keeffe, we like to fancy, spent some days or weeks looking at clouds over a New Mexico mountain. Finally there came a day, gazing as it were into nature's kaleidoscope, when those vaporous argosies marshaled themselves into a harmony of ascending forms, or so it seemed in her imagination. And so she painted them above the red sides and cream crest of that peak. Whence came such a design? Not out of a book of formulae, not out of some other painter's picture. You've never seen a sky like it. It could never be repeated.

"Chama River, Ghost Ranch, New Mexico," has a unity of tonal scheme that could only have been achieved by one patient enough to outwait nature's prodigality of mood, one willing to wait because that is a period of learning, one who knows that the secret will be revealed when one is worthy to know. And so the time passes, well employed, until that day of revelation comes. With it, for the artist, comes the obligation of self-revelation. This is no imitation of life in art; this is a participation.

Films in Caithness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wick, Caithness

THE Caithness Film Society, the first amateur film society in Scotland to operate outside a city, has just completed a successful opening year's work. It was formed in December, 1934, by a group of amateurs who proposed to themselves a threefold object.

Wick, the largest town in Caithness, with a population of roughly 7000, has an excellent local cinema. But this movie hall can hardly be expected to bring into the extreme north of Scotland films such as "Sous les Toits de Paris," which genuine students of the screen are particuflilarly interested in seeing. This the Caithness Film Society hopes to be able to do.

Another aim of the society is historical. Caithness is the most northerly county in the British Isles, but there, as elsewhere, the hand of change is making itself felt. Old customs, practices and industries are being rapidly displaced. An effort is therefore being made to put them on permanent pictorial record.

Thirdly, the society has already begun the work of making comparatively ambitious documentary films. At present the members are engaged on a film of the "Life of the Seine-Net Fishers." It shows the whole process from the rising of the skipper in the morning to the final consumption of the fish. The actual fishing scenes have now been filmed.

From many points of view Caithness is admirably suited to amateur film-making. The atmosphere is remarkably clear and the notorious "Scotch mist" rarely appears.

Painting in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

AS FAR as art is concerned, Australia is still largely an undiscovered country. That is really the romance of it. For the more one goes to local exhibitions or visits the Australian sections in the Melbourne and Sydney Art Galleries the more convinced one becomes that so far only the surface has been scratched in a painting sense. The true forms and colors of Australia have not yet been seen; and they have to be seen first before they can be created on canvas. It is really very difficult to see Australia; it seems at first sight almost formless. A haze of sunlight blots out the shape of the landscape and bleaches its gray and bronze coloring to a mere illusion. The vast spaces of "bush" interspersed with open country become a tinted backdrop in front of which nothing happens. Life is not yet integrated outside the cities, in a pictorial sense, and conventional "composition" does not exist.

Of course to the average Australian all this is so familiar that he does not question it. Painters reproduce these strange effects so recognizably that it is not until the traveling Australian happens to see one of these pictures out of its local setting, in some English or American exhibition, that he is forced to admit that it does not re-create the country for any but an Australian eye. Our long memories of space faded-out (as it were) in blinding light, help us to imagine the scene once more for ourselves. But to the foreigner these purely reproductive paintings give a strangely flat and photographic effect. Somehow a new method will have to be found before Australia discovers itself in an indigenous form and color to an unaccustomed eye.

This apparent formlessness of the Australian scene was noted by D. H. Lawrence in many letters from the little New South Wales township where he and his wife spent the months while he was writing "Kangaroo." In fact, as Frieda observes, Australian landscape often gives one the impression of the day before Creation, against this strange background appear the people and the customs of the familiar English type—the Old World planted somewhat insecurely in the New. At least, this last is the usual view, but actually the impression of a sensitive traveler is apt to be of the inconceivable age of Australia as a continent and the newness of any civilization introduced into her prehistoric spaces. Lawrence remarked that it would take 500 years for the land and the people to become one. Add to this the fact that Australians as a people are peculiarly youthful and energetic in their outlook on life and you have the reason for their technical assurance as painters, the physical vitality implied in their brushwork and color and the very little effect attained in nearly all Australian painting up to date. So far it has seemed enough to imitate the more obvious aspects of this strange new world.

* * *

One of the most distinguished of Australian painters, long resident in Paris—Rupert Bunny—once observed on a return visit to his native land that the problem of Australian painters was not so much how to paint as what to paint, and this is of course true of all young and unsophisticated peoples. Technique—virtuosity—is the goal at all costs. Success is gained earliest in physical fields; the physical co-ordination of the Australian is already a by-word and this dexterity in sport is carried into the field of art and results in bright and colorful externalizations of physical well-being.

The current exhibition in Melbourne of Miles Evergood—an Australian painter recently returned after long absence in the United States—reveals him as a typical example of this virtuosity unchanged in spite of his experience overseas. In many brightly colored and dexterously brushed little canvases he shows a keen appreciation of pigment for its own sake and a sanguine temperament untroubled by artistic problems.

* * *

So far, contemporary movements in the art of Europe and America have only reached Australia through the medium of reproductions and hearsay. We possess no typical examples of the work of any of the modern masters, but one of the significant signs of an approaching change in our art outlook is the growth of a small group of painters, hardly any of whom have been abroad, who are definitely turning from purely reproductive methods and working out their own development in form and color in a far more personal way. Any visitor to Melbourne this year would have been impressed by this change in outlook after a visit to the Contemporary Exhibition and the exhibition of the Society of Twelve, and would have noticed a new contrast of method in the paintings shown in other local exhibitions.

Those responsible for this effort to come into line with the modern movement include, in Melbourne, George Bell and Arnold Shore, whose teaching has been the cause of a definite change in the work of many young painters. Their school, only about two years old, marks the first group-effort toward an individual expression of the Australian scene, not based on a purely visual and reproductive method. Its battles are being vigorously fought as yet, for so far "modern" art has no real hold on the large picture-buying public of Melbourne and Sydney. A few art lovers, greatly daring, are beginning tentatively to decorate their living rooms with a reproduction or two from Van Gogh or Cézanne. The enthusiasm of this little group of artists and students is a good augury and the future of art in Melbourne seems to be in their hands.

MARY CECIL ALLEN

Otto Dix and War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT CANNOT be coincidence that three of the most harrowing exhibitions shown at the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, Mass., are works of German artists who have experienced war in one way or another. The lithographs by Käthe Kollwitz are pitiable; the drawings by George Grosz grating; the etchings by Otto Dix, currently on display, an overwhelming disclosure of the utter horror and inhumanity of war.

Otto Dix served for four years during the World War; he made sketches of what he saw. Later he composed the series of etchings which combine and record his visual and emotional experiences. Seeing the entire set of etchings is in itself an ordeal, one to which advocates of war should be subjected frequently. It has been suggested that these prints would make the appropriate illustrations of Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front."

In these prints Otto Dix did not spend much time on warfare itself. He dwelt rather upon its degrading influences and devastating consequences. He found no trace of idealism in soldiers; they became crude, vulgar, hopeless, ugly. The scenes of havoc and annihilation they were forced to behold drove them to madness and savagery. With unmitigated realism the shell-ripped battlefields are portrayed, and the ghastly scenes in the trenches after the battle. No nightmare, no fancy contrived, can surpass in weird imagery what has been seen and experienced.

Otto Dix was the founder of a movement in art in Germany, known as the New Realism. It is an art which results from observation and experience of life, quite antithetical to the movement of Art for Art's Sake. If the French placed emphasis upon form and design, the Germans invested their pictures with a moral. Such artists have employed every feature of style which has lent itself to forceful expression. For them pictures are another language, a more powerful means for driving home ideas. They leave the sauve and gracious styles to others. Such works of art as theirs are never pleasing, but they are invariably rousing.

D. A.

PILCHER
Organs Write for literature. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

PAINTINGS
of
Still Life and Flowers
by
LATE 19th CENTURY
FRENCH ARTISTS
January 13 to February 1
DURAND-RUEL
12 EAST 57TH ST., N. Y.

International Conference In Squash Needed

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Is it not time for something to be done in the way of bringing the squash rackets courts and implements of America and England into line with one another?

I have heard that question raised several times since America's team concluded its tour this season in Britain. The men from the states were clearly good players, but they could not do themselves justice and, when they opposed England's full strength, they lost by 5 matches to 0. Indeed, they secured only one game—through C. H. Polley.

Until conditions are standardized, international matches at squash are bound to be something of a farce. Seymour Knox and his men had to make an attempt to change their technique very considerably, for they found that their normal policy of hard hitting was ineffective with a slower and softer ball than that which they are accustomed to use in the United States. The ball was not the only thing strange. The court measurements here are different from the American and the system of scoring also. So when Americans play in British courts, or Britishers in American, they are decidedly at sea until they have had about a month's practice.

The Americans had been in England little more than a week when they tackled an extremely formidable national side headed by the great Egyptian star, F. D. Amr Bey. And in the circumstances they acquitted themselves very well indeed, especially Donald Strachan, who reached five points all in his first game with Amr Bey. At that stage he lost the service and subsequently he did not score a single ace. To put Strachan's feat of scoring five points into proper perspective it is necessary for me to tell you (in case you do not know it already) something of the almost absurdly eminent position in which Amr Bey finds himself at the present time.

Alone in His Glory

In amateur squash rackets it is a case of Amr Bey first, the rest nowhere. When he is playing earnestly and is on the top of his form there is nobody, outside the professional ranks, who can give him a hard game. As witness what happened the other day to E. Snell in the final of the English amateur championship. Snell is no slouch. He holds the championship of the south of England and hits a wily ball. But against Amr Bey he obtained precisely two points in three games. In other words, the Egyptian could have given Snell seven points out of nine up in each game and still have won. For that matter, he could probably have conceded a start of eight and emerged victorious. Which is really making things rather fantastic.

It seems to boil down to the fact that the only way to handicap Amr Bey effectively is to hit him over the head with a mallet. Giving his opponents a start or extra turns of service is futile, because that does not stop him winning rallies whenever he seriously wants to do so.

Even the best professionals have to admit that Amr Bey is more than they can cope with. A short while ago he played James Dear of the Royal Automobile Club staff, for the open championship of the British Isles. In the first phase of the match Dear put up a stout fight—the score in Amr's favor was 9—3, 6—9, 8—10, 9—2, 9—4—but at their second meeting the amateur was absolutely on top. The points were 9—4, 9—7, 3—9, 9—7. Only one thing equals Amr Bey's skill on a squash court, and that is his courtesy in always giving his adversary plenty of room for playing his stroke and plenty of opportunity to see the ball with vision unimpaired. In a single phrase, he is the complete squash rackets player.

Four-Handed Game

The latest development in British squash is the introduction, as a serious proposition, of the four-handed game, for which standard-sized English courts are too small. With a view to popularizing this form of play, a special court, measuring 40 feet by 30 feet, has been constructed at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge (London), and it was formally opened with an exhibition match between Amr Bey and Mrs. Ian McKechnie, on the one hand, and James Dear and the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, on the other. The ladies mentioned were the 1934 winners of the American women's double championship. The innovation at Prince's has caused great interest in squash circles and I should not be surprised to see four-handed play become popular here, as it is in the United States. The singles game, of course, is enjoying a sustained boom in Britain, just as it is in America. Busy town workers favor it especially, because it provides really strenuous exercise in tabloid form. For proof of which you are referred to the scales at my club. They register x pounds when I stand on them before going into the squash court. And x-4 when the process is repeated after half-an-hour's play. At what other game, please, can one move around sufficiently to lose two ounces a minute?

India Wins Cricket Match

LAHORE, India, Jan. 14 (Canadian Press)—Seventeen runs behind in the first innings, India made a fine recovery to defeat the Australian touring cricket team by 68 runs in the third unofficial test match of the tour. The first two matches ended in victories for the Australians. The Indian team made 148 and 301, against their opponents' 166 and 216.

Murray Is Olympic Captain

MONTREAL, Jan. 14 (Canadian Press)—Herman Murray, defenseman of the Montreal Victorias, yesterday was chosen by the Canadian Olympic Committee as captain of the Olympic hockey team. Announcement was made by Fred H. Marpies, secretary of the C. A. H. A. and member of the committee.

Tricky Centers in Game Tonight

Bill Thoms (Left) and Cooney Weiland

Thoms, Budding Maple Leaf Forward, Who Threatens Teammate, Charlie Conacher, for High Scoring Honors in 1935-36 Race; Boston Bruin Star Who Came Back to Team in Trade for Marty Barry

Sporting Around the Hub

Woman Billiard Player to Visit Boston Soon

RUTH McGINNIS of Honesdale, Penna., the world's greatest woman pocket billiard player, will appear at the Eagle Bowling Alleys, 2235 Washington Street, and Shanley Recreation, 615 Washington Street, Boston, on Saturday at 4 p. m. and 9:30 p. m., respectively, under the auspices of the National Billiard Association of America. Billiard fans, especially the women of Greater Boston, will be given an opportunity to improve their game by taking advantage of the free instruction to be given by Miss McGinnis during her two-hour exhibitions.

Miss McGinnis, who holds the world women's professional pocket billiard championship, is the lone feminine expert of the 21 cue aces who are now touring the country from one end to another on the N. B. A.'s third annual national "Better Billiards" program.

The woman star started playing billiards when a little girl and has also become adept at many other sports, being just under the expert class in fencing, swimming, track, golf and baseball.

One of the oddities of her sports make-up is the fact that she is left-handed—a rarity in billiards. Only four other left-handers have ever held billiard championships, namely: Augie Kiecknefer, Alfredo De Oro, Charles Ellis and Edouard Horemans.

During the two-hour exhibition, Miss McGinnis will meet all comers, display some fancy shots and offer free billiard instructions to both women and men.

⁂

All Roads Lead to Boston Garden—Some 15,000 hockey fans will make their way into the Boston Garden this evening to watch the Boston Bruins play the powerful Toronto Leafs in another of their titanic clashes which have featured every Boston hockey season for years. This is the second visit of the Leafs to Boston this season, and they come here at a time when hockey interest is at the highest peak of the season thus far, with the Bruins driving for a division playoff position.

The Boston team returns to the Garden after a smashing 6-to-3 victory over the Rangers in New York on Sunday night, which happily combined with an unexpected victory of Les Canadiens over Chicago, moved the Bruins to within a game of second place and a half game of third place. Bruins have been fighting for weeks to get out of the cellar berth and tonight may see them realize that objective.

Bruins have reserved their scoring sprees this season for opponents' ice, twice scoring six goals to upset Maroons and Rangers, and once packing home four goals against Detroit. They also scored four goals against Detroit here in Boston, their home-season high mark.

⁂

Leafs Win on First Trip Here—On the first trip here this season, the Toronto Maple Leafs won by 2 goals to 1, and they were subsequently held to a scoreless tie by Bruins in Toronto, the Boston team on that occasion playing without the dynamic Eddie Shore.

Bruins will be waiting for the visiting team, which has many stars in its lineup, including four of the five leading scorers of the Canadian Division, headed by the greatest right winger in hockey, Chuck Connacher. Proven stars on the Toronto team are Joe Primeau, Harvey Jackson, Red Horner, King Clancy and the veteran George Hainsworth. Younger players who have played fine hockey through this campaign are Bill Thoms, Buzz Boll, Art Jackson and Pep Kelly.

The Boston team will also be at full strength and playing better hockey than in either of the previous engagements. Eddie Shore rapidly is approaching the peak of his game, which means Bruins have the greatest player in the game wearing their colors. Tiny Thompson is brilliant as ever in goal and all three lines are working more effectively than at any other time this season.

⁂

Here and There—After thinking over the decision of the United States Golf Association to retain the stymie rule, Charles E. Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, has indicated that the Bay State golfers will drop the fight for its abolition . . . Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston will start the defense of her Massachusetts squash racquets title today at the Harvard Club . . . If successful against Elizabeth Smythe of Cambridge, she will meet Mrs. Lothrop Withington of Brookline, who drew a bye in the first round . . . Play got under way yesterday, with Mrs. Edward Harding of Brookline defeating Helene Boll of Boston, 15—3, 15—5, 15—7; Mrs. T. K. Richards of Lexington defaulting to Helen Cabot of Jamaica Plain, when she pulled a leg tendon during play, and Mrs. Carleton Hunt of Cambridge advancing through a default by Mrs. Edwin Booth, also of Cambridge . . . Wentworth Institute will hold its annual sports night this evening . . . The four Commercial Amateur Hockey League games this week will be played on Thursday night at the Boston Arena.

⁂

Harvard sports teams, entering the mid-year examination period which starts at Cambridge tomorrow, will have only 10 scheduled events for the remainder of the week, three of them squash matches . . . Last night University of Pennsylvania's basketball team won from Harvard at Cambridge, 26 to 24, in an Eastern Intercollegiate League contest . . . Tonight a crippled Harvard hockey team will invade the Arena ice to meet the Olympic Club of Boston . . . On Saturday night, the Crimson icemen will play Dartmouth at the Boston Arena . . . Following contests in Chicago tomorrow night and in Pittsburgh on Friday night, Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, Eleanor Jane Sharp, Bruce Barnes and Big Bill Tilden will head toward Boston for an appearance at the Garden next Monday in professional tennis exhibitions . . . John L. (Jack) Summers, Massachusetts Technology coach and former United States professional squash racquets champion, leaves today for Philadelphia where he will make an effort to regain the title which is now held by John Skillman, a pro at Yale University . . . It has been announced that Ben Hallowell, right winger on the Harvard hockey team, has lost for the rest of the season due to a mishap last Saturday . . . Hallowell is a senior.

⁂

Sports Events This Evening

Professional Hockey—Boston Bruins vs. Toronto Maple Leafs, Boston Garden, 8:30.

College Hockey—Harvard vs. Boston Olympics and Northeastern vs. Boston College at Boston Arena, 8.

Basketball—Massachusetts Technology vs. Tufts at Medford, 8.

Coming Events

Professional Tennis — Boston Garden, Jan. 20.

Professional Hockey—Cubs vs. Providence, Boston Garden, Jan. 18.

College Hockey—Harvard vs. Dartmouth, Boston Arena, Jan. 18.

Cornell Football Discussion

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Cornell University alumni of Chicago today were helping to fashion the future course of Cornell football, particularly in reference to the coaching job of Gilmour Dobie, the gloomy seer of Big Red football teams. James Lynah, director of athletics at the Ithaca institution, was in Chicago obtaining the views of the Cornell club of that city on the question of retaining the veteran coach, whose team failed to win a single game last season. There was a possibility that sweeping changes would ensue in Cornell's bid to regain her place in the football sun. Lynah insisted that no conclusions had been reached as yet in regard to the coaching personnel or policy.

Canadian Skiers Land

HAMBURG, Germany, Jan. 14 (Canadian Press)—Led by Arthur H. Pangman of Montreal, six Canadian skiers landed at Hamburg yesterday on their way to compete in the Olympic Winter Games next month. They left Saint John, N. B., Jan. 3 and traveled to Hamburg via Liverpool. After sight-seeing here, the Canadians proceeded last night to Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Besides Pangman, the team comprises Karl Baadsvik, W. J. Ball and Norman C. Gagne of Montreal; W. G. (Bud) Clark of Ottawa and Tom Mobraeton of Vancouver.

Americans Replace Veterans

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The New York Americans, fighting to hold third place in the international division of the National Hockey League, today recalled Tony Hemmerling from Rochester of the International League and Red Doran from Providence of the Canadian-American circuit. Hemmerling is a wingman, while Doran plays defense. Although handicapped by the loss, through injuries, of forwards Hal Cotton and Tommy Anderson, the Americans sent Dede Klein to Rochester to replace Hemmerling. Bill Brydge, veteran defenseman, will be given an extended rest, according to Manager Red Dutton.

Stevens Is Reappointed

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, head varsity football coach at New York University for the past two seasons, yesterday was reappointed and given a new five-year contract, it was announced by Prof. Philip O. Badger, chairman of the board of athletic control. The contract is understood to be the longest ever given a New York University football coach. The varsity won seven games and lost only to Fordham during 1935. Stevens came to N. Y. U. in 1934, after coaching either the varsity or freshman at Yale University since 1924.

Harris Checks March of Young Arthur Hendrix

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 14 (AP)—The startling march of young Arthur Hendrix, of Lakeland, Fla., over the front rankers of tennis was at least temporarily checked here yesterday by a defeat at the hands of Charles R. Harris, fellow Floridian, 6—4, 6—0, 2—6, 6—2 in the final of the Miami Biltmore tournament.

Hendrix, who within two weeks had beaten Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and Bryan M. Grant Jr., the nation's first- and third-ranking players, apparently found in Harris his master, who has won in three other tournaments.

Only for rare moments did the Hendrix of yesterday resemble the player who trounced "Bitsy" Grant. Plainly playing under stress, he repeatedly smashed into the net or missed easy gets. Harris of West Palm Beach remained cool.

Hendrix caught the dark-haired Harris flat-footed enough to show he still had the technique, but he just could not put these shots together often enough to do him much good.

His backhand, strongest weapon of the Lakelander's game, was woefully weak in startling contrast to Sunday, when he used it almost exclusively to down Grant.

Harris, teaming with Martyn Buxby of Miami, defeated Grant and Russell Bobbitt, another Atlantan, 6—4, 6—4, 5—7, 4—6, 6—4, in the bitterly fought doubles final.

Hockey Notes

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

THE two high-scoring achievements of the Boston Bruins this season have been accomplished on foreign ice. They defeated Montreal in Montreal and Rangers in New York by scores of 6 to 3, and the best scoring they have produced for home fans was a 4-1 victory against Detroit Red Wings.

⁂

When Gordon "Gosh" Pettinger was taken from Detroit Olympics of the International League to the Red Wings of the major league, he led the minor group in scoring, with 27 points on 9 goals and 18 assists.

⁂

The recent Canadian-American Hockey League meeting, held in Providence and lasting from 11 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, had no news for the press or fans. What sort of wrangling took place during that lengthy period is unknown, for, as usual, it was secret. Anyway, we do know there is no secret about the price of tickets to hockey games.

⁂

Toronto Maple Leafs are in town today and if the news hawks press Manager Conn Smythe they will get some sort of an explosive story. Smythe really is a league character. He has his own opinions in regard to publicity and is decidedly aggressive and antagonistic with his hockey viewpoints. He delights in riling public opinion and starting controversies and many of his antics are nothing more than staged affairs that reap columns of publicity. He does not care what the writers say about him or the Leafs just so long as they say something.

⁂

"Dinty" Moore, goalkeeper selected to accompany the Canadian Olympic hockey team, tended the nets for Barrie Juniors way back in 1918. In 1920 he put in part of a season as goalkeeper for Toronto Canoe Club juniors with such team mates as Roy Worters, Lionel Conacher, Billy Burch, Duke McCurry and others.

⁂

Vern DeGeer, well-known Canadian sport writer, advocates an executive position with Rochester Cardinals of the International League for Walter "Rabbit" Maranville. He thinks Maranville's fire and dash would help hockey.

⁂

The International Hockey League authorities have a plan in prospect to aid injured players or their dependents. A suggestion has been made to have an all-star game between players in the eastern division against players in the western. The selection would be made on a poll of hockey writers, and the game played at either Detroit or Syracuse sometime in February.

⁂

Bruins, Toronto and Detroit lead in exchanges between their major and minor league teams this season. The Leafs have called upon Syracuse several times, the Bruins have alternated with the Cubs frequently and the Olympics and Red Wings have swapped players often. Not much like the old days, when there was no such thing as a minor league "farm."

⁂

Ernie Mosher, captain of the disbanded Halifax Wolverines, champions of Canada, according to a news dispatch, will play hockey in England. He withdrew from the Canadian Olympic hockey team for financial reasons, but evidently will be able to finance himself in England as an amateur hockey player.

⁂

Announcement from New York today that the Ranger first line of the Cook brothers and Frank Boucher would be broken up, with Bill dropping back to defense, is disappointing. While nothing is impossible, it just does not seem possible that hockey ever will see another forward line like that one. Their combination play, speed, back-checking, marksmanship and smartness were a revelation and so far superior to any of the other league lines that there is no comparison. Bill Cook, always a great scorer, has failed to click this year, although his two appearances . . . Boston ice failed to reveal why he is not scoring. He skated and stick handled as usual and showed little sign of losing his effectiveness.

⁂

Lorne Chabot has been suspended by Maj. Frederic McLaughlin. The Chicago goaltender, who has been out of action since before the season opened, due to a leg injury, refused to report to Pittsburgh of the International League. Mike Karakas, recruit goalie, has done so well in the absence of Chabot that the Chicago management does not wish to displace him at present, and loaned Chabot to Pittsburgh to keep him active. Although he was to receive the same pay as though he were in a Chicago uniform, the veteran netminder refused to go.

⁂

London Tecumsehs are returning Walter "Red" Jackson to the Boston Cubs. Bill Kendall, right winger who went back to the Chicago Black Hawks, is on a 10-day trial, and, if he makes good, Norman Locking, a Black Hawk now with Tecumsehs on loan, will be London's property outright. The Boston Cubs are expected to send another player along to replace the returning Jackson.

Weigold Appointed Coach

STORRS, Conn., Jan. 14 (AP)—George W. Weigold of Torrington, 22, was appointed yesterday to coach the varsity swimming team at Connecticut State College, effective immediately. Weigold, who completes his course at the college in June and plans to return next semester for graduate work, succeeds Ivan Fuqua, who was named to assist J. Orlean Christian in tutoring varsity basketball. The changes were caused by the sudden resignation last week of John Heldman, varsity basketball coach.

College Basketball Results

Dartmouth 27, Yale 23.
Indiana 33, Chicago 30.
Manhattan 46, Niagara 30.
Nebraska 31, Wyoming 22.
North Carolina 36, Virginia 25.
Northwestern 45, Minnesota 24.
Ohio State 18, Illinois 13.
Oklahoma 25, Iowa State 19.
Pennsylvania 26, Harvard 24.
Purdue 41, Michigan 32.
Wisconsin 27, Iowa 21.

Hulswitt Named President

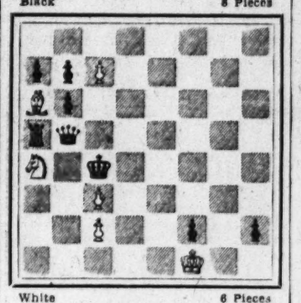
NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Rudy Hulswitt, a baseball scout for the Brooklyn Dodgers, today was appointed president of the Allentown Club.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1791
By J. Hartong

Black — 8 Pieces



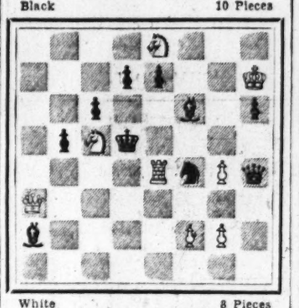
White — 6 Pieces

Help-mate in two. Either side plays first. White mates.

Another problem from "Conspiracy," the latest A. C. White Christmas volume. In these problems, both White and Black conspire to mate Black.

Problem No. 1792
By J. Pospisil

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

A great Bohemian problem. First prize, Cesky Spolek Sachovni, 1856. Compare this for variety and brilliance with modern prize winners.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1789. Help-mate, either side to move. White mates in two: 1 R-R4, P-B6; 2 Castles mate. . . . K-B7 (Black); 1 R-QR2ch, K-B8; 2 Castles mate.

No. 1790. 1. BxP — KxB
2 Kt-B4
1. ——— K-K6
2. Q-K5ch

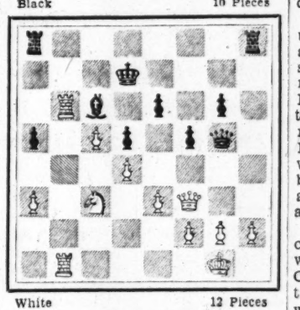
End-Game No 286. White wins: 1 Kt-Kt4, B-K2; 2 BxKt, PxB; 3 KtxRPch, K-Kt2; 4 Q-Kt4ch, K-R. 5 Q-R5, K-Kt2; 6 KtxP, R-R; 7 Q-Kt6ch, Resigns. If 2 . . . BxS; 3 KtxPch, PxKt; 4 QxRP, R-K; 5 B-R7ch, K-R, 6 B-Kt6ch, and mates in two

End-Game

This position from Schlechter-Marco, Monte Carlo, 1904. Reinfeld labels "the dynamic break-through," in his "Elements of Combination Play," just published. Although White's extra pawns would probably win in time anyhow, Schlechter proves himself one of the greatest masters of combination-play, and forces his opponent's resignation in just six moves.

End-Game No. 287

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces

What is White's quickest win?

Fine Triumphs

Leading Flohr, whom he defeated in the first round, by a full point, Reuben Fine of New York won first prize in the premier section of the Hastings (England) Congress held over the holidays. The 21-year-old New Yorker was undefeated, winning six games outright and drawing three, with Alexander, in the final round; with Tartakower, and with Koltanowski. Here is the final standing:

Fine	7½–1½	Golombek	3½–5½
Flohr	6½–2½	Thomas	3½–5½
Tartakower	6–3	Michell	3–6
Koltanowski	5½–3½	Tylor	3–6
Alexander	4–5	Winter	2½–6½

In the twenty-third game, with the score tied, Alekhine offered the temporary sacrifice of a P on his seventh move. Midgame complications favored Euwe, and Alekhine gave up a P following his twenty-third move. A R and Kt vs. R and B ending, however, resulted, and Alekhine was able to draw without much difficulty.

Twenty-third Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	30 R-Kt2	R-B5
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	31 Kt-Q2	R-Q5
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	32 Kt-Kt3	RxP
4 Kt-B3	PxP	33 Kt-B5	R-K8ch
5 P-K3	P-QKt4	34 K-B2	R-B8ch
6 P-QR4	P-Kt5	35 K-K3	B-B5
7 Kt-QKt	B-R3	36 RxP	B-Q4
8 B-K2	P-K3	37 R-Kt8ch	K-K2
9 Kt-K5	B-K2	38 R-Kt8	K-Q3
10 Castles	Castles	39 Kt-K4ch	BxKt
11 KtxP(B4)	P-B4	40 KxB	R-QR8
12 PxP	QKt-Q2	41 RxP	RxPch
13 P-B6	Kt-B4	42 K-B3	P-KR4
14 QKt-Q2	Q-B2	43 R-KB7	R-R6ch
15 Q-B2	QR-Q	44 K-B2	P-B4
16 B-B3	Kt-Q4	45 R-KR7	K-Q4
17 P-QKt3	B-B3	46 RxKRP	K-K5
18 B-Kt2	BxB	47 R-R6	R-R3
19 QxB	QxBP	48 K-Kt3	R-Q3
20 KR-Q	Q-B2	49 R-R7	R-Q6ch
21 BxKt	RxB	50 K-B2	RxP
22 P-K4	R-Q6	51 RxP	R-Q7ch
23 Q-K5	QxQ	52 K-B	P-K4
24 KtxQ	RxKt	53 R-KKt7	K-K6
25 RxR	KtxKtP	54 R-Kt3ch	K-Q5
26 QR-Q	KtxR	55 P-R4	P-K5
27 RxKt	R-QB	56 P-R5	R-Q8ch
28 P-B4	P-B3	57 K-K2	R-KR8
29 Kt-B3	K-B	58 R-Kt5	Drawn

After winning two games in succession, to lead by two points, Euwe was confronted with an old-fashioned Vienna. A backward development, combined with an isolated QP, Alekhine was able to convert into a definite ending advantage. At adjournment, Alekhine had a passed P, with a fairly easy win. Euwe chose to resign, conserving his energy for the three draws he needed to become world's champion.

Twenty-seventh Game—Vienna Game

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 K-B2	B-B4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	24 BxB	BxKt(Q4)
3 B-B4	KtxP	25 BxB	KtxB
4 Q-R5	Kt-Q3	26 RxRch	RxR
5 B-Kt3	B-K2	27 P-QKt4	Kt-K3
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	28 BxKt	QPxB
7 KtxP	KtxKt	29 R-Q7	R-QB
8 QxKt	Castles	30 RxRP	RxP
9 Kt-Q5	R-K	31 R-R8ch	K-R2
10 Castles	B-B	32 P-QR4	R-Kt8
11 Q-B4	P-QB3	33 P-Kt5	P-Kt4
12 Kt-K3	Q-R4	34 K-K2	P-K4
13 P-Q4	Q-R4	35 K-Q2	P-B3
14 P-QB3	Kt-K5	36 K-B2	R-Kt5
15 P-B3	Kt-Kt4	37 K-B3	R-Q5
16 P-Q5	PxP	38 R-R6	K-Kt3
17 KtxP	Kt-K3	39 RxP	RxP
18 Q-Kt4	Q-Kt3	40 R-R6	R-Q5
19 B-K3	P-Kt3	Adjourned	Euwe resigned without resuming
20 QR-Q	B-Kt2		
21 QxQ	RPxQ		
22 KR-K	QR-B		

Cardinals Trade Phil Collins

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14 (AP)—San Francisco Seals announced yesterday the trading of Infielders Art Garibaldi and Lenny Backer to the St. Louis Cardinals for Pitcher Phil Collins, veteran major leaguer.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Of Interest to Golfers

THERE is always a lot of interesting news coming out of an annual meeting of the United States Golf Association and this year's event which took place in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, last week end, was not any exception to the rule. In fact there were one or two announcements which are being received with more interest than usual, some of them because they were acted upon favorably by the association and others because they were not endorsed by the organization which controls amateur golf in the United States. The advancement of John G. Jackson to the presidency was not only assured, following the announcement that Prescott S. Bush would not accept a renomination; but it put in the executive chair a man who will serve the organization with credit to himself and honor to the association.

Stymie Remains in Force

One of the big questions before the annual meeting which was not acted upon favorably was the stymie. It is not the first time this subject has been brought up before the U. S. G. A., and it is certainly not the last time it will be considered. This year it had a very active advocate in the Massachusetts Golf Association, which had previously polled its members on the question. We understand that something like 80 per cent of the members of the M. G. A. want it abolished. We also understand that some of the leading golfers of Massachusetts claim that if a poll of all golfers of the United States were taken, it would be found a large majority of them would favor abolishing it. Be that as it may, the U. S. G. A. executive committee was 8 to 5 for retaining it. Personally, I believe in retaining it; but with the opposition growing stronger each year, I believe that it will not be many years before it is ruled out of the game. This should not, however, in my opinion, be done unless the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews concurs with the U. S. G. A. on the ruling.

No Place for the "Slow Poke"

It is with considerable satisfaction that we note the association went on record as against the "slow poke" in tournament play. While there is no question but what a player should be given sufficient time in which to study his shot and the lie of his ball, there have been many instances where a player has abused this privilege unmercifully. Not only does this slow up the tourney, but it is very apt to affect the game of those who are following the "slow poke." Placing a time limit on a player should help in every way without hurting the game of the players involved. In fact, we believe that it may improve the playing of the deliberator, as quick judgments are fully as apt, if not, in fact, more apt, to be right as those which are considered at great length.

Checking Up on the Writers

It looks as if the association planned to check up on those amateur golfers who are writing on the subject and see that their articles are kept within due bounds. Well, that brings up the old question of what makes an amateur golfer. Last year, after the decision was rendered in the case of Babe Didrikson, we tried to get from the U. S. G. A. a statement as to the grounds on which its rulings were based; but we have not yet succeeded. Now it cautions the writers that they must not write "advice-giving" articles. They can, however, describe how they saw another player make a shot, as long as the description is only an incident in the article. Well, that certainly leaves plenty of chance for argument between the writer and the U. S. G. A. And still a professional hockey player is eligible to compete in amateur golf tournaments. Let us hope that, now the association has expressed its views on what kind of a story a golfer can write, it will some day go further and explain its views regarding the amateur golf status of a professional in some other line of sport.

Patrick Reconstructs Ranger Hockey Sextet

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 — The awaited reconstruction of the New York Rangers has come. Manager Lester Patrick, stirred by the recent performances of the team, and especially by the game on Sunday against Boston, has shifted practically his entire lineup, and for the present, at least, will try new combinations in both forward lines and defense.

The most important shift breaks up the first forward line of the Cooks and Frank Boucher. While Boucher stays at center, he will have two new wingmen, Glenn Brydson and Butch Keeling. Bun Cook drops back to the second line with Lynn Patrick and Cecil Dillon, while Murray Murdoch drops back to third left wing, with Bert Connolly, who has been out of play for several weeks, at center, and Charlie Mason back at right wing.

Bill Cook will go to right defense on the first line with Earl Siebert, with the other pair composed of Ott Heller and Ivan Johnson still intact, in second place. Vernon Ayres, who has been handicapped in recent games, gets a chance to recuperate, with Harold Starr still in reserve to fill any needed places.

General Classified

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-114, Watertown, New York.

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. X-80, Cincinnati, Ohio

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. X-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ANTIQUES

CASH for black walnut parlor furniture, also very old bureaus, tables, chairs, clocks, glass, etc. H. R., 307 Cambridge St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
811 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath — $40, $45
821 Beacon St.—3 rooms, reception hall, kitchen, bath — $45
844 Beacon St.—3 rooms, kitchenette and bath — $45
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston — LAF. 7040

HIGH-CLASS SUITES
114 FENWAY
SUITES of 5 and 6 large, outside rooms. Unobstructed view of the entire Fenway.
Apply to superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston. LAFayette 7040

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—34 W. 69—Sublet 3-room apartment, attractively furnished, large living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath; in refined building; one block from church; reasonable CARR. END. 2-8444.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 67TH STREET, 2 WEST
Eight-room duplex studio apartment, 4 baths; overlooking Central Park; living room 25x23; woodburning fireplace, oversized foyer; excellent tenancy; attractive rental; immediate occupancy; only block from Christian Science church. Apply premises, TRafalgar 7-8905, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, VAnderbilt 3-0204.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the fashions of the present day
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City — Plaza 3-3318

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un 4-8349.

SPECIALIZING IN OFFICE PERSONNEL
LOUISE C. HARN
280 Broadway, New York City — Worth 2-2080

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, remodeling. Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 Seventh Avenue, New York City. PE. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Take charge of business couple's apartment, two school children; Christian Scientist preferred. 3405 72nd st., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y., Apt. 2-B. Havemeyer 9-2465.

SEVERAL young women, Christian Scientists, well recommended, with nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Box X-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

Local Classified
United States and Canada

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time, convenient mid-town location. 350 Madison Ave. (Room 2302). Va. 3-9199. Call-phone afternoons.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time or three full days. 551 Fifth Avenue. Tel. MU 2-5873.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET — Phone Ronk 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $3. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—An attractively furnished room, with board; private house; select neighborhood; transportation to station. Phone Oak 9381.

ROOMS TO LET

COMFORTABLE furnished rooms with private bath, quiet, convenient transportation. E. 80th St. (York Ave.). Phone BU. 8-0377, N. Y. C.

MIAMI, FLA.—New guest rooms near beach; running water, private entrances. "SHORECREST." 751 N. E. 79th St.

N. Y. C. 567 Fort Washington Ave., 185th (5-C)—Large beautiful room, adjoining bath; new building; only roomer; bus, subway; single $8, double $10. WAds. 3-3842.

N. Y. C., 92nd, 255 W.—Studio bedrooms, quiet immaculate; excellent transportation; kitchen privileges; newly decorated; charming atmosphere; $5. JACKSON.

N. Y. C., 100 Northern (181st)—Large homelike, outside, privacy, convenience; moderate; church, subways, bus. Washington Heights 7-1636, Apartment 67.

N. Y. C.—Large front, newly furnished; homelike, privileges, plenty heat, hot water; near church, subway, business. Phone Wisconsin 7-7743.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (70th)—Attractive, outside, kitchenette, elevator, running water; transients; $3-$7. EN. 2-3718 (Apt. 4-B).

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY-LINGERIE pays big commissions daily; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; credit; investigate. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AUTOMOBILE parts department man and service station clerk, married, 12 years experience dealer organization and factory branch; Reo Willys-Overland, Dodge, Plymouth; can furnish splendid references. Write Box S-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

INTELLIGENT MAN of 45, with college education, has part of the week that he wishes to make useful; no canvassing or commission selling. Box T-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE German-American wishes position, companion in pleasant home in N. Y. C.; light housekeeping, good cook. TO. 2-1167, N. Y. C.

REFINED German desires position to take care elderly lady; trustworthy, experienced, good sewer; reference. Write Box K-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TORONTO, ONT.—Mature woman of varied successful office, club, teaching, and domestic experience desires salaried position. MRS. MOLLER, M. A., 1163 Bay St., KI. 7322.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper; in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., who prepares the "BIBLE NOTES" for the Christian Science Sentinel, and is now giving Bible Lecture Courses in and near NEW YORK for the fifth consecutive year, proposes to hold similar classes in SCOTLAND during June and July. If interested, address Miss Augusta Leishman, Two Ormidale Ter

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place, London, W. 2 Bayswater 2732
For 2½ gns. you can enjoy luxurious comfort. Central heating, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. Write now for further details.

Bournemouth, Derby Road
CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every comfort and personal attention. All bedrooms have hot and cold running water and gas fires. Delightful grounds. Bright and cheerfully furnished. Public rooms. Three minutes walk to Christian Science church and sea. Very convenient for the shops and amusements. Write for illustrated brochure. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietors, Mr. and Mrs C S Morrish Phone Bournemouth 1098

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**
Next Door Christian Science Church
46 Rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, 2 acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday Winter. From 2¼ Guineas C S HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH Derby Road **HARCOURT**
Beautifully appointed and charming house, large garden, sunny position, sea and Christian Science church 3 minutes. Personally supervised by MRS L. OLDROYD. Phone 441

BOURNEMOUTH GUEST HOUSE. Courteous 4 Crescent Road—Central situation ideal winter residence, personal supervision, moderate. M. and E. Welsh.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH, Stamfield House, Westcliff Road—Near sea; gas fires; hot and cold water. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Turver.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD. EAST **YENTON**
Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 6 mins. from Christian Science church. Tel. 2752. MRS. P. H. BENN.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 3 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church CAPT WALSH Tel 364811.

CORNWALL. GREEN BANK HOTEL, FOWEY—Excellent position overlooking harbour and sea; all modern equipment; boating and fishing. Tariff, J. B. CROWLEY. Phone 63

DEVON, PAIGNTON (Close to Torquay)
HOMECROFT, COLIN RD.—Board residence; 1 min sea, terms from 2 gns. Tel 82101.

EASTBOURNE. Farrar's Private Hotel, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737—Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms, hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating; 2½ gns.

EASTBOURNE, 10 Blackwater Road—Private Hotel best position; 3 mins. sea. Christian Science church, theatre, concerts, shops; every comfort, highly recommended Tel. 1111.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 2239

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns p w Daily 12/6 Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr 8/6 NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earl's Court Sq., S. Kensington, S. W. 5
Near Christian Science church
Facing South in Quiet Square 10 Min. Piccadilly
All bedrooms overlooking gardens. Hot and cold, gas fires, comfortable beds. Reading lamps. Large warm lounges. Central heating. Night porter. Lift to all floors. From 2½ gns.
BRIDGE CLUB IN HOTEL
Tel.: FLA. 8411

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Spotless cleanliness; excellent food; running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff

LONDON
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25 Tel. Liv. 3262
CENTRAL HEATING
BEAULIEU HOTEL
Near Crystal Palace
A Really Comfortable House

LONDON BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
(The Strathcona Residential Club)
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns per week. 12/- daily. 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath.
NO EXTRAS. Good English Food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

LONDON
Spenser House Hotel
First Class—Exclusively Vegetarian. Hot and Cold Water in all rooms. Lifts. Central Heating. Day and Night Service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from
HECTOR NICHOLLS, *Managing Director*
Palace Gate, Kensington, W 8.
Tele. Western 2885/6

LONDON, WESTMINSTER
Private hotel; quiet, central; from 10/6 per day with full board; room, bath, breakfast from 7/6; hot and cold water, electric fires. MISS GODDARD, 13 St. George's Square London, S. W 1 Bus 24 passes. Phone Victoria 3306.

LONDON
SOUTH KENSINGTON
Sussex Chambers, 12 and 14 Harrington Rd. One minute museums, 'buses, tubes, all parts. Christian Science church. Delightful rooms, running hot and cold water, gas fires. Bed, breakfast, bath from 30/- single. Lounge. Central heating.

LONDON—Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2. Quiet, gas fires, constant hot water, from 2½ gns. Bed and breakfast 6/6. Scottish proprietress. Bayswater 1751.

NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE. Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence, electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Road. Telephone 906 Jesmond.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Western House Guest House, 1 West Ave, Gosforth, Newcastle—Hot and cold running water in bedrooms, central heating, grass tennis court, garages; terms from 2½ gns weekly Telephone 526811

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY, near Stratford-on-Avon—You will be welcomed to a beautiful English home offering rest, comfort, peace; house thoroughly warmed; ideal winter retreat at special terms 3 and 3½ gns. MR AND MRS. GRAVES Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen Warwicks

SOUTH DEVON — PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED Roomy old-world cottage near SALCOMBE. Modern conveniences. Garage. Quiet locality. Winter terms 45/. FRY Ackmans, South Huish

SOUTHPORT. CLIFTON HOTEL—Promenade A A Fully equipped Central Heat. Lift. Solarium Orchestra Garage. Golf Tel. 4141 Grams Marine

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade. Central; hot and cold all bedrooms, electric fires; winter terms Tel 2737

ST LEONARDS-ON-SEA. Cliff House, Warrior Square—Most sheltered position; really low terms; farm produce; all home comforts; winter bridge club Telephone telegrams, Hastings 849

TORQUAY
YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL
Central for sea and shops.
Winter residence, 2½ gns.

TORQUAY
CROFTON HOUSE HOTEL
4 Min sea, comfortable beds, central heating excellent cooking, from 3 gns

WORTHING, "MORA-SOOMAREE" SHELLEY RD.—Well-appointed modern residential hotel, best part Worthing; guests' comforts under personal supervision; comfortable, warm winter home; hot and cold water, gas fires bedrooms; excellent cuisine; terms from 2½ gns. 'Ph. 1259.

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea, passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food, guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 2½ to 3 gns. Phone 326

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace, 5 min. church and cars; hot and cold water, central heat quiet, moderate. Tel. 248411.

NORTH BERWICK, Bon-Accord Hotel, Marine Road. Convenient station, golf and tennis, open, March to October. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY. 'Phone 71.

FRANCE—Provinces

Monte Carlo - Hotel Des Etrangers
First-Class Pension Inclusive of Tax from 9/6 Per Day.

MENTON—FRENCH RIVIERA—HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS — Frequented by American and British visitors; centre of town; garden. MESSRS SEWELL, Props.

ITALY

MILANO—Pensione Agostini, Galleria Corso 1; central, beautiful rooms, panoramic; pension terms from 35 to 30 lire.

SWITZERLAND

BERN—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld, first class family pension; inclusive rates from frs. 7.-; next to Christian Science church.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

FAIRHAVEN
JOHANNESBURG, CHARLTON TERRACE
7 minutes from centre of city
Your Comfort Our Consideration
Superior accommodation (full or partial). Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages. Guests met on request. Phone 001/5.

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station. Every Comfort, Moderate Terms. Phone 3200 P. O. Box 157, Maritzburg

England

CHESHIRE

CHESTER

PLANE TREE CAFE
LIMITED
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
Restaurant and Tea Lounge
The Cafe with Character and Charm
R A C. appointed
TELEPHONE 314

J. Collinson & Co.
5 Eastgate Row, Chester Tel. 603
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

STOCKPORT

Chatterions DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

BURN
BINNINGS COAL
Head Office
52 English Street, Carlisle
Depots at Penrith, Keswick, Lazonby, etc
Stocks of all kinds of fuel.

Bulloughs Ltd.
Ladies' Fashion Specialists
GREAT WINTER SALE
NOW PROCEEDING
Every garment genuinely reduced and of Bulloughs usual high class quality.
Castle Street—Furriers—Carlisle

Household Removals
Storage and
General Haulage
Foster Bros. (Carlisle) Ltd.
9 Devonshire St., Carlisle Tel. 117

Harrison's (Motor Engineers)
LTD.
Warwick Road, Carlisle
ROVER and AUSTIN Agents
Tel. 777. Open day and night.
Grams. "Motors"

CITY FRUIT STORES
CARLISLE
Fruiterers and Confectioners
Fresh supplies of fruit and vegetables always obtainable. Floral designs, etc., made to order.

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

JACKSON
YOUNGMAN
ARTISTIC GOWN MAKER
and SPECIALIST for
DRESS FABRICS, GLOVES
HANDKERCHIEFS *and* HOSIERY
QUALITY HOUSE
Royal Hotel Buildings, Derby
For Quality at Reasonable Charges
Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS
and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Phone 1279

E. BEMROSE & CO
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
AGENTS FOR
"K," "LOTUS" and "DELTA"
PERSONAL ATTENTION
Telephone 1127 91 ST. PETER'S ST.

DURHAM

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

A. F. HANSON
Accredited Agent for Wireless Sets.
PHILCO, FERRANTI, EKCO, etc.
Accumulators Charged
2 and 4 Brinkburn Avenue Tel. 71876
Our Grocery and Provision Department Still Maintained

Better Print at —
IRONBEIRT IKELLY LTD.
"THE PRINTERS"
GATESHEAD, CO. DURHAM

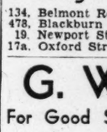
LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILOR
92 BLACKBURN RD. (Gentlemen)
3, STATION RD. (Ladies).

ACCRINGTON (Continued)

H. E. HARVEY
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FRUITERER
HEINZ PRODUCTS SMEDLEY'S PEAS
Best Dried Fish—Also Oysters From Certified Beds. Orders Delivered Daily
64, ABBEY STREET TEL. 2961

EDWARD TIPPING


Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell's Diadem Flour
192, Blackburn Road and 50, Abbey Street

MOFFITT BROS.
ANNUAL SALE
Now Proceeding
Bargains in All Departments
8-12 CHURCH ST. Tel. 2568

BLACKBURN

OSWALD TATE
Tailor for Ladies and Gentlemen
28 RICHMOND TERRACE

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE, BOLTON

COAL
for Quality and Service
PHONE 2793
HARRY GREENHALGH
1, First Street, Barrow Bridge
Motor Deliveries

FOR YOUR PARTY
or Private Table—
Young's Confectionery
134, Belmont Road
478, Blackburn Road Tel. Eagley 54
19, Newport Street Tel. Bolton 3157
17a, Oxford Street

G. Winterburn
For Good Stationery and Books
Also Die Stamping and Printing Visiting Cards, etc.
STATIONER AND NEWSAGENT
96a, Deansgate Phone 783

LIVERPOOL

COOPERS
CHURCH STREET
◆
The Modern Food Store
Practically every known food in the world can be obtained in this well known store. You are never at a loss for something to vary your menu if you shop at:—
◆
COOPERS
Royal 6000

HAROLD E CUBLEY LTD
DECORATORS ETC
2 HARDMAN STREET.
ROYAL 2583

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

W. LITHERLAND & CO.
Limited
23-25 Bold Street, LIVERPOOL
Extensive Galleries
Displaying Everything in
GLASS and CHINA
Copeland-Spode, Mintons, Doulton, Coalport, etc.

CHARLES & Co
THE RING SPECIALISTS
for Better Value in Diamond Rings
17 RANELAGH STREET

CAFÉ JEFFERY'S
48 South Road, Waterloo, Liverpool
Specialists in
Freshly Made Chocolates, Fudges, Toffees, etc.
Presentation boxes and goods by weight promptly dispatched

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

LANCASHIRE

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

W. T. AKED & Co., Ltd.
ST. GEORGE'S ROAD
St. Annes-on-the-Sea. Telephone 441
Car Agents
DAIMLER, LANCHESTER, HUMBER, VAUXHALL, AUSTIN, etc.
Good Garage Accommodation

Bride and Birthday Cakes a Speciality
J. NUTTER
Confectioner and Pastry Cook
Try Our Noted Brown and White Bread
101, Headroomgate Road
ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA

MANCHESTER

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £37.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
ST. ANN'S PLACE, MANCHESTER

ALL INCOME TAX AND SUR-TAX PAYERS
can, without incurring further expense, obtain special allowances for children and other persons under or over 21 years who are in any way dependent upon them. I shall be happy to advise any tax payer without fee or obligation either by post or interview.
STANLEY ALEXANDER
Taxation Specialist
16 John Dalton Street, Manchester 2
Tel. BLAckfriars Manchester 0076

BRYCE
ELECTRICAL COMPANY
Specialists in
DECORATIVE LIGHTING
ELECTRIC WIRING
RADIO
REFRIGERATORS
25 Hyde Road., Gorton
120 and 246 Stockport Road
LEVENSHULME
Tel. HEAton Moor 1150

J. Edwards & Son Ltd.
61 DEANSGATE
"Queen" Royal 45/- Shoes Regal 30/-
MANCHESTER

"GRENFELL" RAINCOATS
Stocked, All Sizes
Rickards
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
20 Old Millgate, Corner of Cannon Street

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
32 OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)

Herbert Harrison Ltd.
(Incorporating Raeper & Plowman)
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILORS
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction.
78 Mosley Street, Manchester

FOR YOUR
PIANO OR RADIO
and for
Selection, Service and Satisfaction
(Cash or deferred terms.)
VIVIAN GRANT Ltd.
(TUDOR GALLERIES)
69 Deansgate Phone
Manchester BLAckfriars 2553

Printing and Bookbinding
Circulars Envelopes
Lecture Printing Letter Heads
HILL & ECKERSLEYS LIMITED
Auburn Printing Works, Needham Avenue
CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY, Manchester
Telephone Chorlton 1069
PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla. 3720)
Good Meals—Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Afth. Tea 1/- High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter

ROCHDALE

Footwear Repair Specialist
S. SCHOFIELD
102 DURHAM STREET
We Call For and Deliver Orders

JACK BUTTERWORTH
TARPAVING CONTRACTOR
Roads, Drives, Paths. Church and School Yards. Crazy Paving Work.
TENNIS COURTS
Asphaltic, Redrok, Greenrok, Shale, etc.
Estimates Free. Experienced Men.
Late Wm. Shepherd & Sons
61 HEIGHTS LANE, ROCHDALE
PHONE 3368

J. W. DUTTON
INSURANCE BROKER
16 DRAKE STREET, ROCHDALE
Endowment, Fire, Motor, etc.

ROCHDALE RUBBER CO.
Appointed Agents for Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Burberrys. Aquascutum. Aquatite. Wayfarer and Ledux Tweed Travel Coats. Telemac, etc.
17 DRAKE STREET TEL. 3768

TOM. LLOYD
72 DRAKE STREET
The Gentlemen's Outfitter of Taste and Distinction
Umbrellas Recovered and Repaired

LANCASHIRE

ROCHDALE (Continued)

Painter and Decorator and Signwriter
FRED WINN
77 WHITWORTH ROAD
TEL. 2536 ROCHDALE

G. L. ADAMSON Ltd.
116 Yorkshire Street Tel. 3553
ELECTRICAL and RADIO ENGINEERS
Power, Lighting, Heating
Domestic Electrical Supplies
Your Inquiries and Orders Solicited. Thank You.

S. SMITH AND SONS
OF BEST & COMPLETEST EXCELLENCE
FISH FRUITS GAME FRUIT
65, DRAKE ST. ROCHDALE
TEL. 4064

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERY STORES
41 LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

BROADBENTS'
GREAT WINTER SALE
Now Proceeding
Bargains in Every Department
CHAPEL STREET

Winter Sale
Now Proceeding at
Marshall & Snelgrove's
Outstanding Bargains in Furniture and Furnishings
LORD STREET

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

C. H. BROWN Ltd.
GROCERS, STATIONERS
NEWSAGENTS
ACORN ROAD, JESMOND
NEWLANDS ROAD, JESMOND
BRENTWOOD AVENUE, JESMOND
1 RAILWAY STREET, JARROW
225 WHITLEY ROAD, WHITLEY BAY

LEONARD MARTIN
for GLASS *and* CHINA
All the Leading Makes Stocked
6, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
350, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay

Enid
3 Lovaine Row
Barras Bridge
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Telephone 26911
GOWNS, SPORTSWEAR
Specializing in the value offered at 3½ and 4½ gns.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NOTTINGHAM

WICKS
of NOTTINGHAM
for Tributes, Bouquets, and all Floral Work.
Telephone Numbers: 3014, 42644, 8365

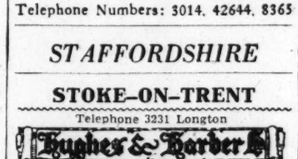
STAFFORDSHIRE

STOKE-ON-TRENT

Telephone 3231 Longton
Hughes & Harber Ltd
THE ROYAL PRESS
Longton, Stoke-on-Trent
Printers, Publishers, Manufacturing Stationers, Specialists in High-Class Catalogue and Colour Work, Designs and Drawings Prepared.
Lecture Posters and Printing a Specialty

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

Austin
"Britain's Most Popular Car"
See the Famous New Models Now in Our Showrooms
There are:
"SEVENS" - "TEN-FOURS"
"TWELVE-FOURS"
"TWELVE-SIXES"
"SIXTEENS" - "EIGHTEENS"
and
"TWENTY'S"
From £102-10-0 ex Works

FREE TRIALS
Anywhere, anytime, without the slightest obligation. Part exchanges and confidential deferred payment terms, arranged by the company, if and when desired.
AUSTIN CAR
Yorkshire County Distributors
Central Garage
LIMITED
TOWN HALL SQUARE
BRADFORD
and WOODHOUSE LANE
LEEDS
'Phone BRADFORD 7914 (4 lines)
'Phone LEEDS 21591 (3 lines)
J. Russell Rose, Managing Director

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD (Continued)

Let Your New Year's Resolution Be to Shop at
Arthur Rhodes Ltd;
Bradford's Premier Grocery Store
for
QUALITY—FRESHNESS—PURITY
14 Rawson Place
TELEPHONE 8750-1
Also at Ilkley and Morecambe
Regular Deliveries Throughout the West Riding

The "Quality" Store
for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS'
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women, and Children.
Drapers, Furriers, Furnishers

Service and Satisfaction Every Time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS
LIMITED
PROVISION EXPERTS
and really
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
54 Kirkgate, Bradford
Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
3 and 4 HEIDELBERG RD. (Toller Lane)
311 LEGRAMS LANE, Bradford
OTLEY RD., HEADINGLEY
61 ROAR LANE, LEEDS

BRADFORD'S NEW STORE
Come and look around TAYLOR & PARSONS' entirely reconstructed Showrooms—without obligation, of course. Everything for the Home at better value prices. Bedroom Suites from £9/18/0. The Aldermanbury three piece Chesterfield Suite at £12/10/0. Complete Fireplaces from £5/15/0. "AIREDALE" Cooking Ranges from £9/0/0. Extended payments if desired. Highest allowances for Old Fireplaces and Ranges in part payment. Kitchen, Washday and Household Equipment of every description.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LIMITED
BOND ST., and ALDERMANBURY
(Off Tyrrel St., Open Saturdays till 8 p. m.)

HALIFAX

Ladies' Exclusive Shoes
J. Collinson & Co. Ltd.
6a Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447

HARROGATE

GEO. KELSEY

Agent for
Wedgwood, Spode, "Stuart" Crystal, Lalique, etc.
37, JAMES STREET
TEL. 2392

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

G. NEWBY & CO. Ltd.
FISH, GAME AND POULTRY SALESMEN
One Service Only—THE BEST
JAMES STREET Tel. 3027 (3 lines)

GOODRICKS Ltd.
High Class Butchers
1 Cambridge Street
Tel. 3036 Noted for quality
Humane Methods and service

HUDDERSFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
"MARTIN NEST," HOLYWELL GREEN MILNSBRIDGE 339
Look for the England display advertising in the news section

THE GROCERS
H. Robinson & Son
CLOTH HALL STREET and WESTBOURNE ROAD, MARSH.
TEL. 158

Harry Blackburn FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
PRESENTATION BOUQUETS
A SPECIALITY
GRAMS "BOUQUETS, HUDD"

LEEDS

C. H. & F. LAX
BUILDERS
Dwelling Houses Clock Buildings Business Premises
HAREHILLS, LEEDS
ESTATE DEVELOPMENT
TEL.: CHAPELTOWN 42154

Fashionable Clothes Perfect Tailor-mades Hats in Harmony
Rhodes & Read Ltd
93 ALBION STREET LEEDS

WING'S GARDEN ORGANIC MANURE
THE SUBSTITUTE for Rich FARMYARD MANURE
in condensed powder form (only slight smell). Nothing better for LAWNS, FLOWERS or VEGETABLES. 5/- a bag (about 1 cwt.) delivered carriage paid within 20 mile radius, cash with order.
27 DURHAM TERRACE, LEEDS, 8

WALTER BARKER
FAMILY GROCER
The Store for Discriminating Buyers
Hyde Park Corner 255 Roundhay Road
57 Gt. George St. Street Lane Roundhay
19 Roundhay Road
Harrogate Road, Chapeltown,
and at Capitol Bldgs., Meanwood, Leeds

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS (Continued)

LESLIE MODES
Charming
Fashionable
Moderately priced
J. Leslie Ltd
Well known by the best dressed women for smart clothes
36-38 New Briggate
LEEDS
(Same side as Grand Theatre)
Tel. 23741

ANTHONY R. MILLICAN
Specialising in
LADIES' and MEN'S TAILORED CLOTHES
to measure
Will gladly call on you with patterns.
27 Cromer Terrace, Leeds Ph. 22215

SCARBOROUGH

For Over 100 Years We Have Been Dealers in Fine Shoes.
We Give Special Attention to FITTING
W. COATES
21 Newborough Tel. 942
(Next door to Boots Cash Chemists)

SHEFFIELD

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST. SHEFFIELD 1 Phone 21624, 21625 & 21625

Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe, George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

FAULKS *Famed Shoe Service*
Agencies for well-known brands *including*
PORTLAND SHOES OF QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

PERMANENT WAVING
MANICURE, Etc.
Marian Cooper
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
PINSTONE STREET Tel. 25826

Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS
PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners at Hunter's Bar *and Branches*
TELEPHONE 20790

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING and DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

WAKEFIELD

J. A. ROTHERY
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser

PERMANENT WAVING
MARCEL WAVING, etc.
Tel. 2816
Fully Qualified Assistants
Potter & Moore's and Other High-Class Toilet Requisites stocked.
38 LITTLE WESTGATE

J. H. KILBURN
For Beef, Pork and Lamb, Cooked Meats, Pies, Sausages, Cakes and Pastries
Highest Quality
TRY US AND BE SATISFIED
52 Kirkgate and 43 Westgate

You Can Have More Leisure If You Use
The Wakefield Steam Laundry
GRANTLY STREET, WAKEFIELD
Our Van Will Call in Response to a postcard.

Scotland

EDINBURGH

See Beauty Expressed in Your Home, Through Our Decorating Service
MIDDLETON & SON
Decorators
22 Dublin Street Phone 27900

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH (Continued)

Shop at
COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40A QUEENSFERRY STREET, EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions
of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Rd. 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street 357 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road

BUTCHERS
POULTERERS
GAME DEALERS
SAUSAGE MAKERS
Only the Best in Quality, Service, Satisfaction
WILLIAM ORR
LTD.
130 George Street, Edinburgh
Tel. 21234 Telegrams "Sheep" Edinburgh

A FIREPLACE OF WARMTH AND BEAUTY
Why be content with an old grate that wastes coal and never looks tidy when Gray's can supply and build in a DOUGLAS FIREPLACE, with new "STREAMLINE" Tiles in many colours at everyday competition prices?
James Gray & Son
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

GLASGOW

ART GLASS
POTTERY
CHINA
FLOWERS
The Floral Art Company
Established Over 25 Years
NEWLY EXTENDED ART SHOW SALOON
410-412 SAUCHIEHALL STREET
GLASGOW

COUPAR'S
Sale of FURS
During January
All Furs and Fur Garments greatly reduced in price. Low prices quoted for alterations and repairs during this period.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Tel. 2389 Douglas

Telephone Central 8421
Léon
Hair and Beauty Culture Specialists
89 ST. VINCENT STREET
GLASGOW, C. 2

LUNCHEONS
TEAS
DINNERS
243 SAUCHIEHALL ST.
104 WEST GEORGE ST.
WENDY'S

LOOSE COVERS
For 3-piece suite, trilled and welted in heavy quality shot tissue. Green shot Fawn, Wine shot Blue, Blue shot Gold. Also in heavy printed Linen. Jacobean design, in Green, Fawn and Rust; Blue, Fawn and Green; Brown, Fawn, Rust; Green, Fawn and Brown.
£5.19.6
Price includes cutting within a radius of 3 miles from warehouse. All our Loose Covers are cut and made up by experts, which insures perfect fit and workmanship.
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

MAISON CENTRAL
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers
120 UNION STREET, GLASGOW
Telephone Central 4020
WM. SIMPSON
Managing Director

Colliery Agent and Merchant
WILLIAM ADAM
STOBCROSS, GLASGOW, C. 3
All Classes of Works Coal. Finest House Coal. Anthracite, Semi-Anthracite, Char. Kitchen Nuts.
Telephone Central 2725

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

THE GREEN TWIG
Morning Refreshment, Snack Lunches
Afternoon Teas, Theatre Dinners
Everything home-baked
385 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, C. 2
Telephone: Douglas 832

PIANOS WIRELESS
Radio-Gramophones
Sheet Music Records
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall Street
and at 141-143 High Street, Ayr

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

IT DOES not matter a feather what a man has, if he himself lacks steadfastness and courage.—PLAUTUS.

Daily Features

BEWARE of despairing about yourself; you are commanded to put your trust in God, not in yourself.—AUGUSTINE.

Worth Knowing

TEMPERATURES IN THE U.S. HAVE DROPPED AS LOW AS 60° BELOW ZERO (F) IN MONTANA, AND RISEN AS HIGH AS 134° IN THE SHADE IN DEATH VALLEY, CALIF.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Benjamin Bumplepeg Wakes Up

WHEN Benjamin Bumplepeg, Junior, woke up in bed one morning, the first thought that came to him was that it had been snowing when he went to sleep. His next thought was to wonder whether it was still snowing now that he was again awake.

When he had wondered about that a little while, he decided the only way to know whether it was still snowing was to get up and look out of the window. But it was very pleasant in bed.

"Benjamin Bumplepeg," called his mother from the foot of the hall stairs. "Breakfast, Benjamin Bumplepeg."

Benjamin Bumplepeg got up and looked out of the window. It had stopped snowing. The sun shone warmly over the new-fallen snow. Across the street Benjamin Bumplepeg could see Theodore Turveytop looking out of his window. For Theodore Turveytop had been doing the same thing as Benjamin Bumplepeg. He had awakened in his bed.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Were All Soon Busy

He had thought of looking out of his window to see if it was still snowing. He had almost gone to sleep again, but not so much asleep that he hadn't heard his mother calling, "Theodore Turveytop. Breakfast, Theodore Turveytop."

Then he had got up, and there he was looking out of the window.

And so had Charles Candlewick, who lived in the house on one side of Theodore Turveytop's father's house and Bertram Breadtoaster, who lived in the house on the other side.

"Don't hurry your breakfast, my son," said Benjamin Bumplepeg Senior.

"I obey you, Father," said Benjamin Bumplepeg Junior. "But I want to make a snowman."

"I don't wonder," said Benjamin Bumplepeg Senior. "Well, well, I would like to stay home from the office and make a snowman myself."

So after breakfast, Mrs. Bumplepeg put on Benjamin, Junior, his red sweater and his red mittens and his red woolen cap. And his rubber boots.

And when she had let him out in the yard, Benjamin Bumplepeg looked about and saw Theodore Turveytop, Charles Candlewick and Bertram Breadtoaster, who had each been let out of his house and was looking about.

Theodore had on his yellow sweater, his yellow mittens and his yellow woolen cap, and Charles had on his green sweater and his green mittens and his green woolen cap, and Bertram had on his blue sweater, his blue mittens, and his blue woolen cap. And they all had on their rubber boots.

When they saw Benjamin Bumplepeg looking about Theodore Turveytop, Charles Candlewick and Bertram Breadtoaster came across the street as fast as they could wade.

"Let's make a snow man!" shouted Benjamin Bumplepeg, Theodore Turveytop, Charles Candlewick and Bertram Breadtoaster, each to everybody else and all at the same time.

"Let's make him right here," said Benjamin Bumplepeg.

"I'll go home and get my snow shovel," said Charles Candlewick.

"I know where there's an old hat in our cellar to put on his head," said Bertram Breadtoaster.

"I'll get two coals to make his eyes," said Theodore Turveytop.

"I'll start rolling a snowball," said Benjamin Bumplepeg.

"We'll all be right back," shouted Charles Candlewick, Bertram Breadtoaster and Theodore Candlewick.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press—Fable: Once upon a time an adult person began to keep a diary, and six months later hadn't skipped a day.

Answer—Inspiration is an express train of thought. But it's work that keeps the steam up.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Replica (E. A. P.)—The correspondent inquires about the use of "replica" in a news dispatch which described some of the floats in the Tournament of Roses parade:

> One of the most spectacular, a replica of the Pan American China Clipper of 21-foot wingspread, was made of 100,000 flowers.

The Italian *replicare*, "to repeat," is the immediate ancestor of our word "replica," which is properly used to designate a duplicate of an original, made by the original artist, and conceded to be of equal value.

"Replica" is thus different from "copy," a more or less accurate reproduction of the original; and from "duplicate," strictly a double of something—from the same die, so to speak; and from "facsimile," which is applied to a very close imitation of the original.

What the awe-filled visitors in sunny Pasadena saw was a flower *model* of the China Clipper. "Reproduction" might have been substituted. But deliver us from crossing the Pacific in the China Clipper if a *replica* of it (a duplicate of it made of the same materials by the same workers) has a wingspread of only 21 feet—and is made of flowers!

Transient (D. F. T.)—A reader in England writes:

> The other day *tran-sient* was given as the correct pronunciation of "transient." There's not an educated person over here who would pronounce it thus. And, after all, the home of English is England.
>
> By the way, can't you stop speakers from pronouncing "Christianity" as *Chris-chan'-i-ty*?

Although the new Webster's records only the two-syllable pronunciation for "transient," the Oxford lists this as third choice, with first place accorded to *tran'-sih-ent*.

Readers will bear with this department as it endeavors to steer a course which will be satisfactory to readers on both sides of the Atlantic. Whenever there are outstanding differences in pronunciation, (as in "schedule," "miscellany," "clerk," "been," etc.), we endeavor to draw attention to the prevailing usage in England, as well as in America. It would, of course, require a colossal knowledge to know all the minutiae of differences; but this department welcomes reminders such as this furnished by D. F. T.

Incidentally, those who pronounce "Christianity" as four syllables cannot derive any comfort from this department, which has consistently urged—with Webster's—that it be pronounced as five, *Kris-chih-an'-ih-ty* (secondary stress on first syllable). This is the preference in America. In England the second syllable is usually pronounced *tih*.

Daily Anecdote

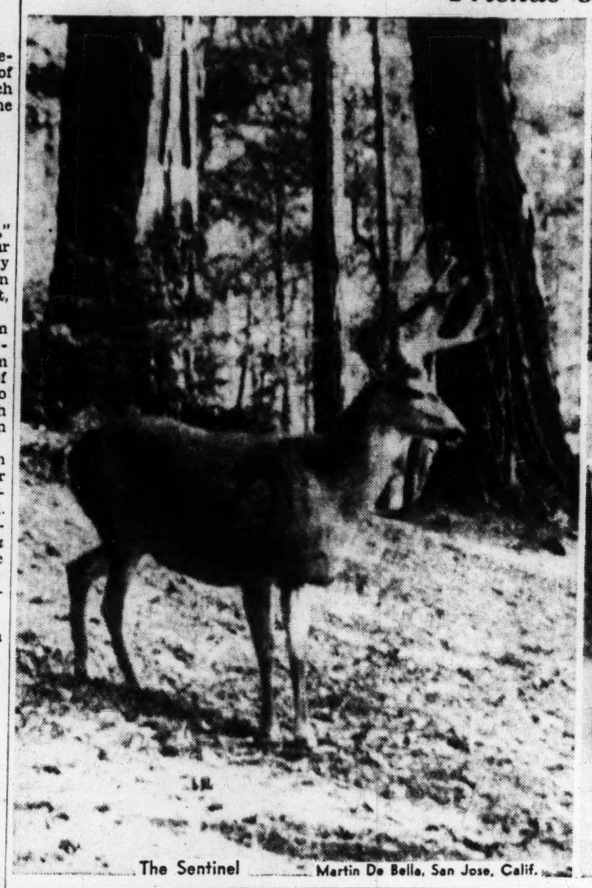
Printing Comes to America

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

STEPHEN DAYE was the first printer in the United States, but the establishment of the first print shop was really due to the Rev. Jesse Glover, a dissenting clergyman of England, who was never to see the shores of America. Mr. Glover, who was wealthy, raised funds in England and in Holland, and contributed liberally himself, to purchase needed equipment. He also engaged a practical printer (Mr. Daye), and in 1638, together with his family, sailed for this country. Mr. Glover passed on during the voyage.

By direction of the elders and magistrates, Daye set up the equipment and began business early in 1629. When Daye arrived, there was living in Cambridge, where he had been for eight years, a man named Samuel Green. He succeeded Daye in the business. While there is no record, it is presumed that Green learned the trade from Daye, as there is no mention of him as a printer until 1649.

Friends of the Forest



The Sentinel — Martin De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

Breakfast — Robert Hanson, Banff, Alta.

Sharing — Violet Thomas, Chicago

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Uncooked Confections

A COLLEGE girl knew she could not cook in her room in the dormitory, but she learned to make a number of uncooked confections such as stuffed prunes (stuffed with a rolled combination of chopped raisins, nuts, and candied cherries), rolled dates (made with half a pecan meat inside, and the date rolled in powdered sugar), etc., which met with ready sale among the college folks who yearned for a titbit when studying.

She also frosted store cookies, using a confectioner's sugar icing that was simply stirred in a bowl and applied to the cookie. Then she sprinkled chopped nut meats on these, and how they sold! Her pressing need of an extra money supply was thus met in a way that none of the college authorities objected to. —Mrs. M. S.

For the Scrapbook

Kindness

Kindness by secret sympathy is tied;
For noble souls in nature are allied.
—*Dryden.*

Politeness

Ceremonies are different in every country; but true Politeness is everywhere the same.—*Goldsmith.*

Freedom

Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end, and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own. — *Woodrow Wilson.*

In Lighter Vein

Mistaken Identity

A customer was admiring the scent in a bottle standing on the toilet-goods counter, and asked what it was.

"That's *Chypre*," replied the clerk, with what she considered her best French accent.

"Then I don't want it," said the customer. "I scarcely even *eat* lamb!"

A Tasty Conception

"Benson and those two Georgia girls must have come to the costume ball as a sandwich."

"Yes, a nice egg between two crackers."

First Course

Proprietor: "Didn't the waiter give you a menu, sir?"

Neglected Patron: "Certainly; but I ate that an hour ago."

The "Haitch"

"What a big family you have, Mrs. Jones," said the visitor.

"Yes'm. And the funny thing is that all the names begin with a haitch. There's 'Orace, 'Erbert, 'Enry, 'Ugh, 'Ubert, 'Arold, 'Arriet and 'Etty—all except the last one, and we 'ad 'er named Halice."—*Beehive.*

Outdoor Work

"Are you a clock watcher?" asked the employer of the candidate for a job.

"No, I don't like inside work," replied the applicant, without heat, "I'm a whistle listener."—*Troy (N. Y.) Times-Record.*

Circulation

"Alice says she told the secret I told her to only two parties."

"Yes, Republicans and Democrats."

—Humorist

"You really must get a copy of 'Who's Who,' Lionel. Mr. Bertwhistle was talking about Romulus and Remus last night, and I was quite bewildered."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Recording a Vote

Question: In a standing vote, 50 being present, 48 voted in the affirmative and two did not vote. What is the proper way of recording this vote? And is it recorded the same for a majority vote as when a bylaw calls for a two-thirds vote?

Answer: A standing vote need not be counted, unless a motion so ordering is carried, although it is customary to do so. In this case, the record would show 48 votes for and no votes against. Those not voting are not counted.

The second part of the question is not clear. If it means that on counted votes, the number should be recorded, whether a majority or two thirds is called for, the answer is "yes."

Guess Again Answers (15)

1. No. The area of Texas is 265,896 square miles, and that of Ontario is 412,582 square miles.
2. No. The population of Ontario is 3,229,000, and that of Texas is 6,073,000.
3. Yes. The area of Venezuela is 393,874 square miles, and that of Texas is 265,896, square miles.
4. Yes.
5. No. Usage calls for "My dear George."
6. Yes.
7. No. You would traverse 180 degrees of latitude.
8. Yes.
9. No. This honor goes to Delaware; for if its surface were leveled, the average elevation would be only 60 feet above sea level.
10. Yes. Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Isaiah.

Guess Again

15

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is Texas as large in area as the Province of Ontario? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is the population of the Province of Ontario larger than that of Texas? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Is Venezuela larger in area than Texas? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Is it true that in England, the word "government" commonly takes a plural verb ("The Government are ready . . .")? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Does the salutation "My Dear George" conform to good usage in letter writing? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. Did Dickens write "The Cricket on the Hearth"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. In traveling from the North Pole to the South Pole, would you traverse 180 degrees of longitude? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Does the earth rotate from west to east? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Does Florida have a lower average elevation than any other state? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. If you were looking for the Song of Solomon, and you opened your Bible to Ecclesiastes, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

What They Say

Stocks and Vegetables

"The stock market should be and can be run as honestly as a vegetable market."—*Henry Ford.*

Newspapers

"I believe that both England and America can be proud of their press."—*Winston Churchill.*

Movies

"The motion picture has progressed to a point where it must be considered among the arts."—*Harold Lloyd.*

Blood Profits

"I have learned that war is a profit-making business, and that there are men in the world who stir up war for profit. It is a terrible thing to think of. War is a man-made affair—it is not natural. It never settles anything." — *Henry Ford.*

Newspaper Vs. Radio

"People who listen to radio do not, as a rule, concentrate on it. They switch on the set and carry on whatever they are doing. Ideas cannot be apprehended so casually. But we sit down and read a newspaper. We concentrate on it. So the ideas which we find on the printed page reach out to us. We think them over."—*Winston Churchill.*

A Better Constitution?

WHEN the 1787 constitutional delegates had wrangled and jawed themselves into a snarl that looked dark for any future America, Ben Franklin made a short address, in which he made a point worth remembering:

"I doubt, too, whether any other Convention we can obtain may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an assembly can a perfect production be expected? . . . Thus I consent, Sir, to this Constitution because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best."—*Whitsitt Imprint.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Death Valley, Calif.

THE prospector stood by his dilapidated automobile at the edge of Death Valley, looking utterly bewildered. Something he couldn't repair had gone wrong with the gasoline feed system of the trusty old car that had transported him and his family from one strike to another for the last five years.

Many miles away the main highway glistened like a satin ribbon in the midday sun. The prospector looked longingly toward it, and then at his wife and six small children huddled in the meager shade of the old car. It was too hot to walk a dozen miles for help.

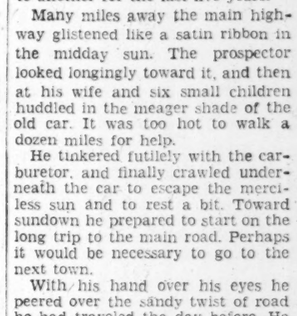
He tinkered futilely with the carburetor, and finally crawled underneath the car to escape the merciless sun and to rest a bit. Toward sundown he prepared to start on the long trip to the main road. Perhaps it would be necessary to go to the next town.

With his hand over his eyes he peered over the sandy twist of road he had traveled the day before. He thought he could discern two tiny specks near the paved highway. They seemed to be moving in his direction. He called to his wife excitedly.

The tiny specks seemed to barely move along the desert road; but the prospector could tell they were getting nearer—then he saw that they were other automobiles!

It was after dark when they finally reached the stranded group. A state humane officer, sweeping the huge bowl of Death Valley with his binoculars, had seen the party stalled at its edge. He had summoned aid; and the two cars rushed the family to the nearest town, where they were given food and care.

Crossword Puzzle No. 187



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Carnivorous animal
6. To plant seed
7. Epoch
8. One who warns
10. Like a lion
15. Marble
16. Kind of lettuce
17. Boiled slowly

Down

1. Lowing of a cow
2. Beard of wheat
3. Make an edging
4. Self
5. Tendons
6. Blue pigments
9. Electrified particle
11. Consume
12. Be indebted to
13. Freeze
14. Incline the head

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*It's Better Not to Trust a Parrot*

By LE PELLEY

HOW ARE YOU GETTING ON WITH THE EDUCATION OF YOUR PARROT, SUSIE ?
OH, I'M NOT GOING TO TAKE HIM TO SCHOOL ANY MORE
KING OF THE HILL
I THOUGHT YOU WANTED HIM TO REMEMBER THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS FOR YOU
BUT HE SEEMS TO REMEMBER ONLY THE WRONG ANSWERS
WHOOPS
AND I KNOW THOSE ALREADY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Big Tease*

By CARMACK

I had Sponge a bit worried this morning when I told her Joan was letting Buzzy sleep in the garage at night-
"In the garage?" she meowed-"why, that's no place for a kitten to sleep in cold weather like this!"
And she was all for going right over and seeing Joan about it-
But I assured her the garage was all right because it was Betty Ann's doll house garage and was nice and cozy—
After which I left the room on the run—

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 47.

E. From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

Ahaziah

Eighth king of Israel in Samaria; reigned two years; began in the 17th year of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah; son of Ahab and Jezebel, I Ki. 22:40, 49, 51

Did evil; worshiped Baal, 22:52-53; II Chr. 20:35

Inquires of Baal and is rebuked by Elijah, II Ki. 1:1-4

Sends messengers to Elijah. Fire from heaven consumes the messengers, 1:9-16

Joins Jehoshaphat in building ships for Tarshish, which were wrecked at Ezion-geber, I Ki. 22:49; II Chr. 20:35-37

Death, II Ki. 1:17

Succeeded by Jehoram, his brother, son of Ahab, II Ki. 3:1

Jehoram II

Ninth king over Israel in Samaria; reigned 12 years; began in the 18th year of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah; son of Ahab, II Ki. 3:1; II Chr. 22:5-6

An evil king but not as wicked as his father, Ahab, II Ki. 3:1-3

Mesha, king of Moab, rebels and is defeated, 3:4-27

In league with Judah, 3:6-10

King of Syria attempts war with Israel, Elisha interferes, Syrians stricken with blindness, 6:1-23

Samaria besieged by Ben-hadad; flight of Syrians discovered by lepers, 6:24 to 7:20

Restores the Shunammite woman's land, 8:4-6

Wages war with Hazael, king of Syria, and is wounded, 8:28-29; II Chr. 22:5-6

Slain by Jehu, the son of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, 9:14-24

Succeeded by Jehu, 9:13

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Investing in War

UNBOURBONLIKE Americans have learned something and forgotten something since 1917. They have learned the dangers of trading on and financing war. They have forgotten some of the notions about rights of neutrals to supply any and all purchasers with goods necessary to carry on war. Or shall we say they are trying to?

One thing, though, they should not forget. Those who traded on and financed the World War and thus added heavily to the possibility (it was at one time thought an impossibility) of American participation in the fighting, were "guilty of nothing that all the rest of us were not guilty of in respect to our enthusiasm for war trade." That is one of the pertinent reminders that has come out of the current Senate committee investigation of the activities of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the war years. "What I am saying"—Senator Vandenberg speaking to a Morgan partner—"is in no sense critical of what happened at the time, because it was the standard practice and standard viewpoint."

Examination of the economic pressure which pressed American citizens into military service cannot stop with investigation of banking, or of munitioneering, though it is perhaps well that it has begun there. One interesting disclosure of the present inquiry is that the Morgan partners are not so sure as are most of their countrymen of the political dangers, and even of the economic unsoundness, of war-boomed business. They appear to feel it was some other phase of wartime developments that had unfortunate repercussions for America, and, as Thomas Lamont put it in answer to a question by Senator Vandenberg, that "any boom in prosperity, whether it is in wartime or any other time, is bound to be followed by a certain period of deflation."

This point of view would overlook the difference between deliberately encouraging with tremendous banking credits a great increase in capital facilities for which no use could be found later, and the less questionable encouragement of what might appear to be a normal increase in business due to improving standards of living. It would also overlook the fact that the production of the means of destruction is not economically comparable to production of means for constructive purposes. The only interest a bursting shell produces is the interest which can be collected from indemnities placed on the vanquished nation. The world already knows how poor an investment that must be.

These are things Americans are learning, and not forgetting. It is well to recognize that the $10-a-day worker and the $2-a-bushel wheat farmer profited on the war, as the bankers did. It is well to note that bankers were by no means villains, measured by the morality of the times. But as a postscript it may be added that the people generally seem to have learned more than their bankers from the war experience, and may be expected to demand more protection against a repetition of old mistakes than bankers may consider necessary.

Stabilizing Naval Programs

AGAINST the background of the London naval conversations the United States Navy Department is about to seek from Congress something new in naval policy. Beginning with the coming year, it will ask Congress to support a "regular annual replacement program" for naval construction.

In the past, American naval policy has always been of the hit-or-miss variety. In times of international tranquillity, naval construction has been allowed to fall off. In times of tension, there has been hurried building, with two unfortunate results. From the technical naval point of view, it is bad because it deprives the builders of the advantages of continuity of experience, and hurried construction is more likely to involve faulty design and structural weakness. From the diplomatic point of view, because a substandard navy deprives diplomacy of the maximum support when tension begins to develop—the time when it is most needed—and because hurried construction during a time of tension inevitably tends to increase the tension. It causes increased suspicion on the part of possible naval rivals and an excuse for increased construction by other powers.

This is particularly apparent at the moment in America's present record naval-building program. It is by far the largest naval program in the world today and has contributed materially to the apprehension in Tokyo which is reflected at London in Japan's determined insistence on naval parity with the United States.

Considering the somewhat less than perfect condition of international relations, the advantages of the program seem for the time being to outweigh the disadvantages. The world scarcely seems ready for real disarmament. That being the case, a regular American naval building policy would constitute an element of stability. Other nations would know what to expect from the United States and would not be led to predicate their own programs on the false impression which a sudden spurt in American naval building might cause. Until we can get disarmament, it might reduce tension.

How About a Receipt?

ONE of the most sweetly persuasive arguments by which persons have been induced to support payment of the veterans' bonus in the United States is that which runs, "We owe them a debt and have acknowledged it and promised to pay it in 1945; why not pay it now and have it off our hands?"

It would be very nice if immediate payment could accomplish this. Of course, paying the service certificates nine years before maturity is equivalent to paying a third more than the stated amount. But even that might be worth-while if the payment would really buy the nation a release from subsequent pension claims for the veteran—pensions such as are still being paid to widows of three soldiers of the war of 1812.

During America's participation in the World War, every effort was made by President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo, now Senator, to set up a compensation system that would do away with the aftermath of pensions. This was the objective in the war risk insurance, and many hopefully supposed the problem had been solved.

We have had to stand a good deal of disillusionment about various postwar expectations, of course, but at length when Congress passed the Adjusted Service Compensation Act in 1924 and liberalized it several times afterward, the country fondly indulged the belief that it had struck a bargain with the veterans' organizations and they were satisfied. So it seemed for a while. But the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as it now appears, had only begun.

The latest version of the bonus legislation as drawn up in the Senate, providing for payment in bonds or "demand notes" rather than cash in all instances, sugarcoats the bill about as effectively as could be done. But it still gives the American taxpayer no receipt for his payment. There is no assurance that in paying this obligation before it is due he has absolved himself from caring for the veteran and his dependents any time they may fall into need. On the contrary, this payment probably will have only hastened the time when pensions will be demanded.

Fifteen years ago, when it was campaigning for the Adjusted Compensation Act, the American Legion in its national convention took a public stand against adoption of a general pension system for World War veterans. Maj. Knowlton Durham, commander of the New York Chapter of the American Veterans' Association, recently called upon J. Ray Murphy, national commander of the American Legion, to reaffirm that position in connection with the pending legislation. There has been no response and there is not likely to be, since the Legion weeks ago dismissed from its legislative staff a man who opposed pensions and replaced him with an ardent campaigner.

Now it is argued, and the reasoning is adopted by the House Ways and Means Committee, that the 1924 act was not a contract with the veteran nor an agreement by which he should be bound. If that be so, should there not be a clearer understanding the next time the nation shovels out money in the supposition that it is discharging its debt to the veteran?

One way would be to attach to the proposed bonds a clause by which the former service man signing for them would give the Government a waiver of any future claims for pensions. Doubtless there would be a terrible outcry about "Uncle Shylock" if this were seriously advocated. Perhaps an equally effective pledge would be one from the legislative staffs and officers of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, whose speeches, gumshoe work and billboard posters are largely responsible for having made the veteran "bonus conscious." Will they give the nation such an assurance?

Francs and Fame

ENGLAND occasionally honors actors and actresses of great reputation by knighting men and conferring the title of "Dame" on women. Irving, Tree, Wyndham and Ellen Terry were among those receiving such appreciation. In France histrionic talent is recognized by tendering membership in the distinguished company of players who grace the stage of the famous state and city subsidized Comédie Française. The distinction is an envied one. The recipient becomes a *sociétaire*, or actor shareholder.

The reward is measured more in prestige than in francs. The chosen plays and obligatory "classical" presentations at the leading national theater have seldom conduced, for instance, to the display of the French equivalent of "S. R. O." at the box office. Now, alas, *"la crise"* of recent years has reduced the receipts—and, consequently, dividends. Also the fact that the modern and emancipated *jeune fille* of the Faubourg St. Germain is no longer traditionally confined theatrically to Molière and Beaumarchais. With annual incomes dropping as low as $2300, or thereabouts, for leading members of the company, the *sociétaires* are agitating for an increase in the subvention, reduced recently in a wave of ministerial economy.

Hollywood does better by its stellar luminaries. It takes Gary Cooper just an entire week to earn a similar amount, but Mae West manages to do it in three days.

The Financial Fog

Book News of the Day

THE TWO NATIONS, A Financial Study of English History, by Christopher Hollis (London: Routledge. 10s. 6d.), represents the final stage in the rebellion against the Ricardian school of financial and monetary theory. It rejects this theory, and gives a basis for its rejection both on the theoretical side and in a history of the reasons for which it came to be universally accepted for so long in Great Britain. It challenges the whole of the orthodox view of the benefits alleged to have been derived from the development of the private banking and credit system. It challenges, in particular, the view of the inevitable quality of progress, which has been carefully fostered by those to whose interest it was to have it believed that every change in the system of government and financial control has been a change for the better. Finally it advocates, largely by implication but also occasionally explicitly, another system of control of money and credit by an independent authority (royal), and on religious (Roman Catholic) lines which include stable prices and repudiation of the sin of usury.

It is a pity that these personal preferences of the author should have been tacked on the historical part of this work, for the latter is both entertainingly and convincingly written. It is, in fact, not difficult to show that, contrary to general belief even today, the real wages of the working classes in Great Britain sank steadily for three centuries before the middle of the nineteenth century, until the condition of these classes then was more miserable than it had ever been since the time of the Black Death. It is Mr. Hollis's view that this decline was due to mismanagement of the price level by the bankers in the interest of their own control over the credit system, mismanagement which has exhibited some of its direst consequences within the last few years. It is not far-fetched to suggest that public ownership of the credit of the nation and a stable price level are proved to be desirable by the appalling consequences of the present system as here set forth. But why the public authority in question should be a king, and why we should turn for guidance to an ecclesiastical hierarchy is not so clear.

The fact is that Mr. Hollis suffers from the same human malady which has allowed the present state of affairs to arise. Most human beings prefer the results of constructive thinking to the process of constructive thinking. They are glad to accept any advice so long as it is given with confidence and the appearance of authority. The trouble is that hitherto those who did know have liked nothing so little as the idea of telling, and those who both know and wished to tell have been very effectively discouraged. A. M. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Bar and the Press

By Frank L. Perrin

GENEROUSLY enough, perhaps, the president of the American Bar Association accepts full share of the responsibility of lawyers for the exploitation of court trials and the publicity which members of the bar gain through newspapers. This gentleman somewhat vainly proposes that the bar, acting on its own motion, set up standards for the future conduct of the public, the press and the bar in respect to court trials in which interest can be created or in which it is believed to exist. Idealistic as the plan may be, it should not be overlooked that since those days long before the era of the sensational press, lawyers staged for their own and the public's benefit, spectacular forensic battles in the courts.

These open contests between gladiators of the bar were sometimes cunningly arranged by defense lawyers in the scantily concealed hope that popular clamor would induce or excuse a verdict favorable to their accused client. It was not until crime became organized and assertive that it was found possible, by publicity or sensational exploitation, to arouse a conservative and usually sensible public to a realization that its own defense demanded and justified fewer verdicts based upon flimsy presumptions of innocence.

* * *

But it cannot be denied that sensational newspapers, abetted and encouraged by unprofessional defense lawyers and ambitious or designing trial judges, are responsible for making spectacular crime popular among those with predatory inclinations. Glaring headlines, with text embellished by pictures, have had a disastrous influence. Many a wayward youth has been fired with ambition to be known as a public enemy. The supposed rewards reaped by bank robbers, kidnapers and extortioners have tempted those not classed among the vicious, even at the cost of disgrace and punishment, to take the fatal chance.

Great as is the responsibility of the press, or of that section of the press which has played the game with the consent and connivance of unethical defense lawyers and public prosecutors, it is not easily understood just how the bar, of itself, by resolution or by implied inhibition, can effect the reform proposed unless it is able, first of all, to make impossible the opportunity which it has helped create for offending newspapers. Deliberately and often with the connivance of court officials and court reporters, the stage has been set, in the trial of criminal cases, for a Roman holiday. The practice is neither new nor novel. The defense lawyer, since time immemorial, has desired an audience.

* * *

Even in the villages and cities of the Middle West, a half century ago, business would be generally suspended to permit the public to listen to the fervid oratory of even a fledgling lawyer engaged to defend his first unfortunate client. The justice or trial judge himself yielded readily, and often adjourned court to a public hall large enough to furnish room for the audience. It was a grand occasion, with the stage set for the display of official dignity. The town blacksmith, transformed overnight into "His Honor," sat in authority and interpreted the law at random.

But it was not the fate of the accused that most concerned the populace. Those in the audience were partisans and champions either of the lawyer for the defense or the determined or apologetic prosecutor. It would be unfair and unjust to say that the temper or prejudice of the crowd influenced court or jury. But it is a fair assumption that then public sentiment weighed, as it now weighs, heavily in the deliberations of juries in most criminal cases.

Just where the committee of the American Bar Association which has undertaken the task imposed will begin in its effort to reform the bar, the press, and the public, and bring all these to a better realization of their responsibilities, I do not know. Neither do I know, at the moment, where it should begin. But first of all it would seem wise and prudent, if this can be accomplished, to make crime unfashionable and less popular among those of that fringe of a disordered society who are most pleased with themselves when their unworthy cause is espoused and defended by an ignorant public. Let the legal presumption of innocence until guilt is proved beyond a reasonable doubt remain. That is the recourse of even the guilty. But let us take care that this presumption does not outweigh, in the newspapers and in the minds of the public, the willingness and the determination to impose penalties where they have not only been earned, but consciously invited.

A Change of Bait Might Help

On Days Like This

PERHAPS it's the chilly swish of the passing cars like the rumble of surf on the shore, or maybe it's the North Wind's lusty blowing, but there's something in the air today that speaks of Maine, something that carries me back—back over the miles and years to a path that winds along over the bluff, where the dull sea smashes against the shores and foam rides high on the wind. The rocks submerge and reappear with streaming faces. I am there on the cliff and the gale is fierce; it blows my scarf back like a flag; it pulls my hair under my beret and parts my coat.

The horizon is hardly more than a stone's throw away and I can reach the sky with my hand. It's a small, intimate world, and with all its grayness there's something joyous and free about it; something gay and unrestrained. Convention and dignity are tossed to the winds and everything is in holiday mood.

Even Chubby feels the call of the wild on a day like this. He runs and sniffs and circles back to make sure I am there. There is a reckless angle to his pompon tail as it unfurls to the wind in his headlong pace, and he gallops off on mysterious subterranean journeys in the underbrush to emerge panting and triumphant, well pleased with himself.

* * *

Where the lone pine tree clutches the crumbling edge of the bank the path dips down nearer the shore. Here the great rocks pile up against the earth to brace themselves against the onslaughts of the tide. Here the ocean boils and breaks and leaps up the embankment like a dog at the end of a leash. It nips at my feet and barks along the shore beside me. Chubby shies quickly as a wave paws at him over the edge, and then ventures cautiously up to investigate. He is drenched by a shower of spray and shakes himself in disgust. Nothing but water!

There is a special spot where I always stop whatever the weather. Chubby and I have to climb to get there and we leave the breaking surf far below us. From here we can see the coast line to the right and left, all the little turbulent inlets, the rocky promontories parting the surf like the prow of a ship, and beyond the shore the ledges all lathered in white. I feel very small amid all this rugged bigness, no larger than the seagull that banks and rides on the sky winds. I shout a warning to Chubby as he peers over the cliff and my voice is lost in the roar of the wind and the boom of the breakers. Perhaps somebody miles away will hear it, as I hear the echolike ding-dong of the distant bell buoy and the haunting cry of the gull long after it has gone.

It is beautiful here at any time, but I think I like it best on a day like this. There are clear days, of course, when the sky is distant and steely blue, and the wind sweeps along in a businesslike way, turning neither to the left nor right. The sea is blue then, too, in a painted way, but the baying hounds of surf are gone and a mild, white poodle waddles along the shore. The spirit of abandon is absent, the voice of the sea is stilled and the gulls swing silently in the sky.

* * *

The weather has little tricks with which we who have lived on the coast are all familiar and Chubby and I have started out on many a sunny walk along the shore to come back in a rolling mist of fog. On days like this, there is usually a good breeze from the east, and while the sun smiles blandly from a cloudless sky, we who know look not up to the sky, but out to the horizon. Instead of the clear line where the blue of the sea meets the sky, we see a white film—a fog bank hanging there motionless, waiting—waiting to come in softly, swiftly, like a bird. Chubby and I have watched it often, rolling, swirling, blotting out as an eraser blurs the chalk marks on a blackboard. It reaches the shore; it climbs the cliff; it billows around us, blowing bubbles in our faces and beading us with moisture. Then the surf hounds come sniffing along the beach again and paw the rocks in a playful way. The foghorn booms, the ships lie still, and Chubby and I push home through the mist.

To have lived on the coast, to have known these things, is never to forget them, especially if they have played a part in one's growing-up. We may love the inland country and even feel at home there, but when we come back to the sea again, we know that we have missed it and there is joy in the meeting.

And so on days like this, when it is windy and gray, there's something in the air that takes me back, very willingly, back where the tides are forever running, and no two are ever alike.

JOSEPHINE R. BOYSON

The Wide Horizon

Racialism in German Schools

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

NORDIC racialism, which has been given prominence in German politics during the past two years, is now to be extended to the schools, according to an order of the Ministry of Education.

Racial instruction, it is laid down, must begin with the youngest pupils, six years of age, so that Herr Hitler's ideal that "no boy or girl shall leave school without a complete knowledge of the necessity and meaning of blood purity" can be realized.

Teachers must see to it that their pupils are fully conversant with "the nature, causes and effects of all problems of race and heredity," and that they feel the importance of these two qualities in the life and destiny of the German nation.

* * *

Following on this, the teachers are expected to give their pupils a deep sense of responsibility to what is termed "the community of the nation." This embraces Germany, past, present and future—ancestors, contemporaries and posterity. Membership of the German race is to be extolled as a great heritage, through which the Nordic qualities have been handed down from generation to generation, and every girl and boy must become filled with the desire to contribute toward a racially pure German stock.

Instruction for the older pupils will include a knowledge of the most important results of research in the problems of heredity. It will be followed by the youth of both sexes being made to understand what an important influence they can exert on the hereditary and racial quality of future generations, by the marriages they may later make. Intermarriage with other races, especially those belonging to non-European groups, is particularly criminal since racial intermixture with alien physical and mental types is treason against a nation's special mission in the world and must therefore end in inferiority and decline. All this the future German citizen will be expected to know and apply practically as a good member of the Third Reich.

* * *

But Nordic racialism will not only be taught as a special subject. Its fundamental conceptions, as understood by National Socialism, will also be applied in the teaching of a number of subjects, particularly in history, German language and literature, art and singing. In all these subjects, the "Germanic-German" (*Germanisch-deutsch*) method and outlook of the past, as guiding lines for the future, will be emphasized. But history, in particular world history, will be given a new emphasis. It will be explained as the past records of racially determined nations, and the "internationalism" of the Liberal era will be definitely rejected. This objective is in conformity with party ideas, which long ago rejected pure knowledge as its aim.

Democracy and all other "equalizing tendencies" such as Pan-Europe and "international civilization" (*Menschheitskultur*) are to be rejected and instead is to be substituted the "leadership idea." As this latter is understood by the National Socialists it means the absolute rule of one leader from whom all powers are derived. This leader at the present time is Reichsführer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The function of the majority is to obey, to think and act as their leaders consider fit. "Blind obedience" is nowhere more stressed in modern Europe than in this state. It is the quality particularly demanded of the vast majority of its 66,000,000 population.

* * *

To insure this recognized and acknowledged ideal, some other scheme of things must replace the liberalistic, democratic system hitherto advocated, since that preached the equality of all men, whereas the leadership idea assumes the inequality of men and the necessary acceptance of this fact as a basis of the future.

Leadership in the National Socialist sense demands of its followers unreserved, implicit obedience to the ideals proclaimed by the party. How far the Nordic racialism now being introduced into the schools can become a religion for the German of tomorrow remains to be seen. What is, however, of interest to note is that official recognition of the Germanic faith has gone so far as to cater to its adherents over the radio. On Sundays, not only divine services are relayed, but also an hour is devoted to the reading of passages in which strife, endurance and victory rather than patience, suffering and humility are stressed, and whereas the Christian emphasis is upon mankind in general, here it is on "the nation" and "the people."

Mirror of Opinion

The Flag

THE Board of Aldermen recently adopted a new city ordinance requiring the display of an American flag not less than three feet high and four feet wide at all public assemblies, wherever held, indoors or outdoors, attended by more than fifteen persons and given over to the discussion of public questions. This ordinance Mayor LaGuardia has vetoed on the grounds that it would be difficult to enforce, that it might be perverted into an instrument of repression. Difficult as it may be in times of adversity and disparagement, the best way to breed respect for our flag is to breed respect for the traditions and the aspirations which it symbolizes—not forgetting Burke's injunction that to make us love our country we should strive to make and keep it lovely.—*New York Times.*